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PRICE LIST AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
Barteldes
F. BARTELDES & CO.

1893

KANSAS
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KC
SEED HOUSE

OFFICE 804 MASSACHUSETTS ST.
WAREHOUSES 805 & 807 NEW HAMPSHIRE ST.

LAWRENCE, KAN.



Office of KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

804 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

To our Friends and Customers:

In presenting to you our annual catalogue and price list for 1893, we take pleasure in thanking you for the liberal patronage you have given us, and respectfully ask for a continuance of the same for the future.

NOTHING for which money is expended makes so large a return as SEEDS, if they are *good*. NOTHING causes greater vexation than *worthless* seeds. If you wish to avoid disappointment, don't rely upon seeds peddled over the country and *sold on commission*—the chances are against their vegetating.

We send out no seeds on Commission.

Having done an extensive seed business in our glorious state of Kansas, during thirty-two years, we know more and can advise our customers better in regard to those kinds of seed which are best adapted to our soil and climate, than any of the Eastern Seed Houses. We test all our Seeds, and take every precaution, by personal supervision, that all seeds sent out by us shall be *Reliable, Fresh and Genuine*, but at the same time it must be distinctly understood that *we sell no goods with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop*. Our prices you will find just as low as those of any other reliable seed house. We guarantee our weights and measures accurate, and that our *packets are well filled*.

OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS.—We have spared no pains and cost to procure a stock of fine quality, growing most of them ourselves or having them grown for us by the best and most reliable growers in America and Europe, and feel confident that they will prove satisfactory even to the most critical gardener.

OUR FLOWER SEEDS are all fresh, imported from the best houses in Europe. We have a very fine and select stock. Try them.

We are headquarters for **TREE SEEDS**, and carry a large stock. Nurserymen and parties having timber claims can rely on getting their seeds from us fresh and good.

We carry a large and choice stock of **GRASS SEEDS** adapted to the climate of our Western States. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market price.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash with order. **REMITTANCES** may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in registered letters. We will take postage stamps in any amount.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—We will furnish all Garden Seeds at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittances 15 cents per quart to cover postage.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.—Heavy seeds can be sent at lower rates by express or freight. Full shipping directions are requested with order, and will be strictly observed.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request that correspondents will give us plainly their name, post office, county and state, with orders.

With all orders for Garden Seeds amounting to \$1 or over we will send some Flower Seeds gratis, variety and quality to be governed by the size of order and our liberality. To our customers we feel grateful for their long-continued patronage. From those who have never dealt with us we ask a trial order.

Respectfully yours,

F. BARTELDES & CO.

December 15, 1892.

P. S.—If you are a dealer, send for our General Wholesale Price List. If you are a market gardener, send for our Gardener's Price List. If you are a nurseryman, send for our Nurserymen's List. Correspondence solicited.

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COLORED PLATE.

One dollar collection Garden and Flower Seeds. Best offer ever made yet; don't miss it.

JOURNAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

ORDER SHEET—KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

Please to be particular to WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS DISTINCTLY AND IN FULL with EACH order. We are continually receiving orders where this is neglected, and are obliged to retain them until we hear again from the writer. Be sure to give Express Office, as some orders can be sent better and cheaper by prepaid Express than by Mail.

ORDER EARLY, so the orders can be filled before the stock is broken.

No Goods Sent C. O. D. Our Terms are Cash With All Orders.

F. BARTELDES & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Please forward the following order:

	<i>Amount Enclosed, Postoffice Order, \$</i>
<i>Your Name</i> " " - <i>Postal Note, \$</i>
<i>Postoffice</i> " " - <i>Draft, \$</i>
<i>County</i> " " - <i>Cash, \$</i>
<i>State</i> " " - <i>Stamps, \$</i>
<i>Express Office</i>	<i>Total, \$</i>

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postage on Peas, Beans and Corn is 15 Cents, on Onion Sets 10 Cents per Quart Extra.

Date *189*

Bushels. Quarts. Pints. Pounds. Ounces. Packages. NAMES OF SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED. PRICE.

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NOVELTIES

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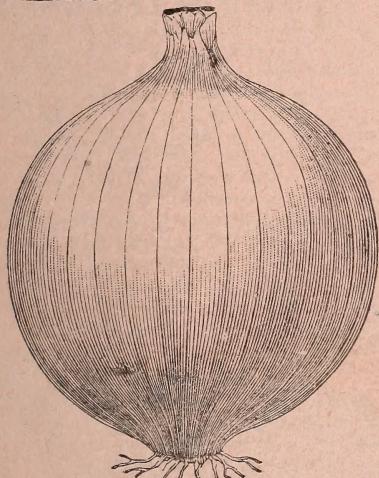
RECENT INTRODUCTIONS OF MERIT.



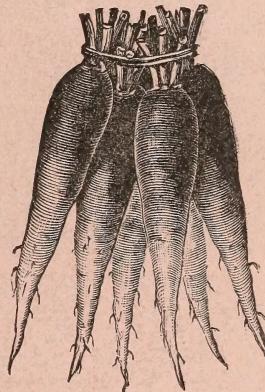
BARTELDÉS DENVER MARKET LETTUCE.

BEST NOVELTY IN LETTUCE SINCE YEARS.

We obtained a few seeds of this new Lettuce some years ago from a gardener in Denver, Colo., and succeeded this year in raising a limited supply of the seed. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage) and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistered leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of Lettuce now grown. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, qr. lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.



Prizetaker, or Spanish King Onion.



Barteldes Glass Radish.

BARTELDÉS CLASS RADISH.—This new Radish comes from the same gardener in Denver, Col., who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long Radish of light pink color, white tipped of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. Tried by us and other seedsmen this season it was pronounced one of the finest among the Radishes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

PRIZETAKER, or SPANISH KING ONION.—This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiters in our large cities at from 25 to 50 cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported one in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from 3 to 3 3-4 pounds each. Hundreds of growers agree in pronouncing the Spanish King the largest, handsomest and most wonderful variety they have ever grown. This engraving is an exact representation of a fine specimen, weighing $3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and shows their handsome shape. The outside skin of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, and so sweet, mild and tender that they can be eaten like an apple. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, qr. lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.



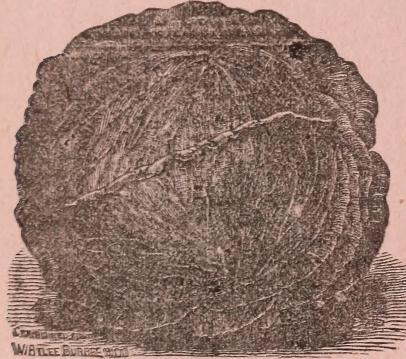
Golden-eyed Wax Bean



Speckled Wax Bean.

SPECKLED WAX BEAN.—Medium early, vines large, much branched, upright, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; pods long, cylindrical, very tender, stringless, and of a clear, yellowish, waxy white color. As a snap bean it is of extra good quality, and as shell bean it is as good as the best. Pkt. 5c, qt. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX BEAN.—This is an early and vigorous growing variety, yielding a great profusion of tender pods of a beautiful waxy appearance. The vine grows about one and a half feet high, holding the pods well off the ground, thus keeping them clean and attractive. It is singularly free from blight and rust. The pods are flat, larger than the Golden Wax, and, and very nearly as large as the Flageolet Wax. Pkt. 5c, qt. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.



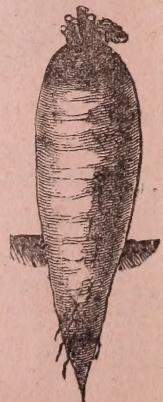
All-head Early Cabbage.

ALLHEAD EARLY CABBAGE.—It is the earliest of all large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender, and of fine quality. By reason of the compact habit of growth of the ALL-HEAD EARLY and the absence of loose leaves, fully one thousand more heads can be obtained to the acre than of most other varieties of good size. Set the plants eighteen inches apart in rows with three feet between the rows for cultivation, and Nine Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty (9680) plants can be set on one acre, ninety-five per cent. of which, in an ordinary season, and with reasonable cultivation, will make good merchantable heads. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, 1b. \$2.00.

RED TOP SUGAR BEET.—This variety is the result of the careful selection and culture of one of the most extensive and scientific cultivators in Europe. It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. We think that for this purpose it is much superior to the larger and courser Mangel Wurzels, and we urge our customers to try it, believing that they will find it superior to any field beet they have cultivated. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long, top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet.

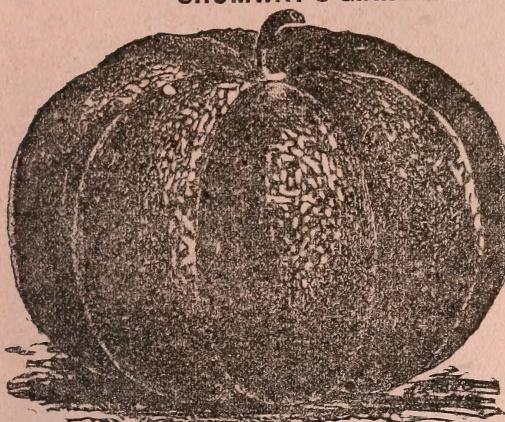
It is also one of, if not the best varieties for sugar making, and is cultivated largely in Europe for that purpose. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 60c.

FORSYTH'S FAVORITE WHITE DENT CORN.—A new variety from Indiana, the largest of the early white varieties. Ears 8 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 24 rows, grains long and white. Cob white, heavy yielder. We recommend it for trial. Per lb. by mail 20c, per peck at express or railroad office here 60c, per bushel \$2.00.

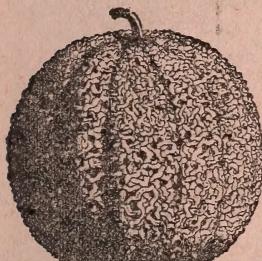


Red Top Sugar Beet.

SHUMWAY'S GIANT MUSK MELON.



This new and distinct variety is the largest variety of Musk Melon in the world, absolutely pure. Flesh very thick, fine grained and salmon tinted, and as to quality we know of no other variety that can approach it in deliciousness. It is entirely devoid of the rank flavor often found in large varieties of Musk Melon and is astonishingly sugary and melting. In outward appearance it is deeply ribbed, finely netted and of IMMENSE size, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. It is simply wonderful in productiveness, and when seen either in the market or in the field creates unbounded enthusiasm and expressions of the strongest astonishment and praise. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

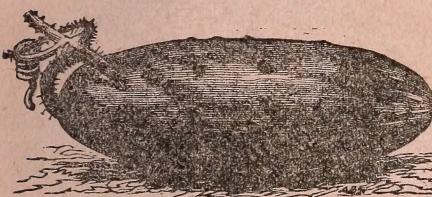


EXTRA EARLY MILAN TURNIP.—The earliest in cultivation. It is fully one week earlier than the Munich, and of much better quality. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and of light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 50c.

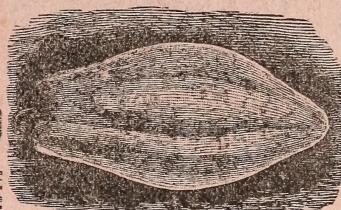


Henderson's Banquet.

HENDERSON'S BANQUET.—A new medium sized Melon, very flat at both ends, and more beautifully notched than any other variety. In quality it is unequalled, the flesh uniformly deep, color dark rich salmon. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and lucious Melons, and will produce more edible melons to a given area than any other variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.



Siberian Cucumber.



Early Fordhook Squash.

SIBERIAN CUCUMBER.—Absolutely the earliest Cucumber known. A startling surprise for market gardeners; nothing like it ever seen in a cucumber. Think of it! Cucumbers five inches long, grown in open ground from the seed in fifty-five days. It is also a splendid free-bearing variety, and for early forcing purpose, or for slicing, it is the most valuable addition ever made. Try it. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

EARLY FORDHOOK SQUASH.—The size is most convenient for family use, and the appearance very handsome of bright yellow outside and straw yellow within. It ripens very early and is an immense yielder. The meat is very thick and the seed cavity small, the skin very thin. It can be used before fully ripe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

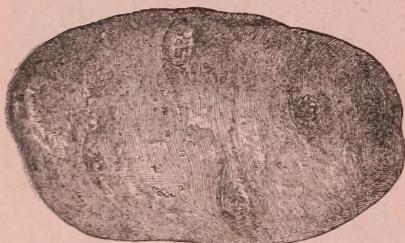
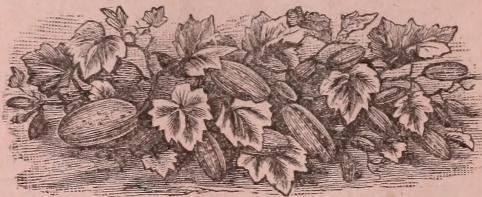


of four weeks, and found in perfect condition for table use. Pkt. 10c, qt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

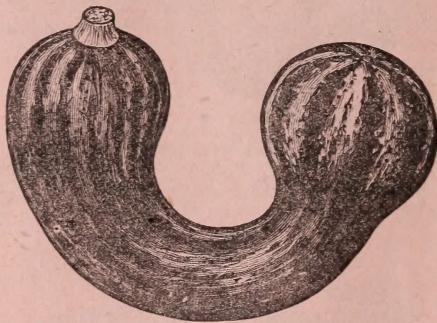
NEW GOLD COIN.—This new Sweet Corn is remarkably distinct and handsome in appearance. It is very productive, yielding two mammoth ears to the stalk. In quality it is most delicious. The cob is snowy white, compactly covered with large, deep grains of a beautiful golden yellow color. It is Evergreen to an unprecedent degree. The great bulk of the crop can be gathered any time during a period

NEW EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.—We would call special attention to this new variety.

It is of small size, very early, enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The one vine exhibits at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, and just the size for pickling. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Early Six Weeks' Potato.



New Japanese Pie Pumpkin.

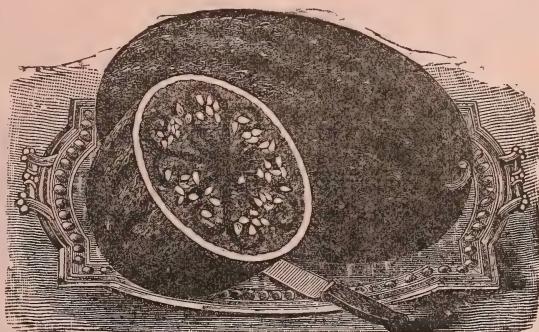
NEW JAPANESE PIE PUMPKIN.—This remarkable variety comes from Japan, and will unquestionably prove a valuable addition to our pie and cooking pumpkins. Our illustrations, made from a photograph, show their exact shape. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATOES.—Mr. Everitt, of Indiana, the introducer, makes the following claims for this new variety: It is the earliest Potato in existence to-day, and the most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty; a perfect table Potato, and a wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks; matures in 72 days, two weeks ahead of any other variety, and have yielded as high as 420 bushels per acre. Per lb., post paid, 25c, 5 lbs., post paid, \$1.00, by freight or express, not prepaid, per $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00, per bu. \$1.00, per barrel \$7.00.



is of the best quality and free from all the toughness and stringiness which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

RUBY GOLD.—Shape long, often 2 feet or more. Weight 40 to 60 lbs. Flesh solid, pure golden yellow, variegated with streaks and layers of bright pink. In quality it has a sweetness and lusciousness that no other melon possesses, being tender and melts in the mouth like ice cream, without a particle of core or stringy substance. Very juicy, and does not lose its flavor when it becomes over-ripe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



Ruby Gold Watermelon.

ROCKY FORD WATERMELON.—This melon is considered one of the best for our climate. They are medium long, dark skin, with white seed and light red flesh, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

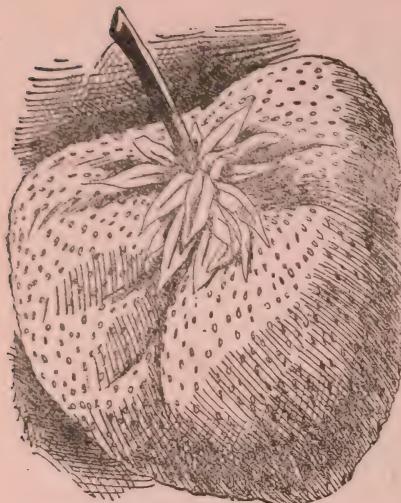


Rocky Ford Watermelon.



New Golden Honey Melon.

NEW GOLDEN HONEY MELON.—The flesh is of a deep rich yellow color, and in delicious sweetness and rare quality reminds one of honey, being without exception, the sweetest melon we have ever raised. Every melon is juicy, melting and delicious. It is among the earliest of watermelons. The rind, though thin, is hard and tough, making it one of the very best shippers. Used as a contrast with red-flecked melons for table decoration it has no equal. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.



QUEEN OF THE STRAWBERRIES.

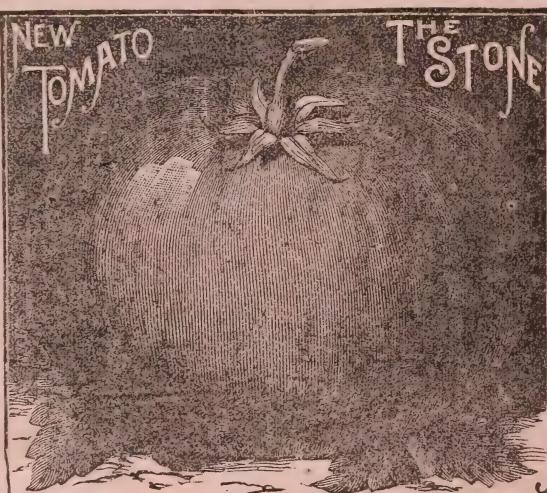
EDWARDS' FAVORITE.

Actual measure 8½ inches in circumference.

This Strawberry, introduced by R. S. Edwards, Highlands, Colo., six years ago, has been tested and established. The color is bright red, both outside and in, the fruit is firm and solid, flavor unexcelled, enormously productive, and the shipping qualities unsurpassed. Single plants have been known to yield 284 berries, and a great many of them measuring from 8 to 9 inches in circumference. It blooms about one week later than other varieties, thus avoiding late spring frost, and continues bearing a long time. Price by mail or pre-paid express per dozen 40c, per 100 \$2.00.

STONE TOMATO.

The latest of Mr Livingston's hybrids and by him claimed to be the best of all. It ripens for main crop; is very large, and of bright scarlet color; very smooth with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon shaped; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed (as its name indicates); is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper; without hard core; not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety; its vines and foliage rank and robust, heavily loaded with very uniform specimens of fruit. Pkt. 5c. oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.



SOJA BEANS —These beans resemble the Cowpeas, and have been experimented with at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, which gives the following results:

Growth vigorous throughout the season, from the time the plants first appeared above ground until they were killed by frost. The plants grow erect, averaging 4½ feet in height. The stalk is strong and woody, and has numerous branches, covered with heavy foliage. The branches and upper part of the main stem are thickly studded with clusters of pods—from 2 to 5 pods growing in a cluster, each pod containing 2 beans. The plants were killed by frost before the bean had matured. This plant has many valuable qualities and deserves further trial. The bean should be sown a half bushel per acre broadcast, or planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and one and a half feet between the plants, dropping two or three in each hill which will require one gallon per acre. Lb. by mail 2c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.00.

SEEDS OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN WILD FLOWERS.

As this is our first season of cataloguing these varieties you may find some trouble in germinating them out of their native altitude. We have spared no pains to procure the finest varieties, and best adapted to thrive under cultivation. We shall be pleased to receive reports from our friends regarding their success.

Columbine.—One of the most beautiful of the Rocky Mountain flowers, far ahead of the cultivated kinds. The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. The colors are blue, varying to white. Per pkt. 25c.

Mariposa Lily.—This is an extremely beautiful flower, resembling the Tulip in form. The petals are light lilac, yellowish green below the middle, beautifully banded and lined with purple, each petal is crossed, some distance above the base, by a broad gland, and is thickly set with purplish and yellowish hairs. Per pkt. 15c.

Mentzelia.—A rather rough looking plant, bearing numerous large, showy flowers of great beauty. The colors vary from bright yellow to almost pure white. The petals have a waxy appearance, while the center of the flower is filled with a fringe-like mass. Per pkt. 20c.

Snow-on-the-mountain.—A very desirable foliage. The leaves are thickly clustered, especially toward the top, and are beautifully margined with white, flowers not very conspicuous. Per pkt. 10c.

Clematis Douglasii.—The sepals are deep purple within, paler externally, and the flowers are succeeded by large heads, which are an inch and a half or more in length, very hairy and spreading, much more showy than the flowers themselves. Per pkt. 15c.

Petalostemon.—An extremely pretty plant. The flowers are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, each spike begins blooming at the base, and gradually creep towards the summit as the older ones die behind them. Colors White and Violet. Per pkt. 10c.

Stonecrop.—This is a dwarf plant, growing to the height of four inches. Fleshy leaves and bright yellow flowers, excellent for borders or edgings, and will stand dry weather well. Per pkt. 25c.

Physalis Lobata.—A low spreading plant with handsome violet flowers. The corollas are rotate, with a white wooly star in the center. Per pkt. 15c.

Abronia Fragrans.—Large plants with many branches, bearing large clusters of white tubular flowers, very showy and extremely fragrant. Per pkt. 20c.

Potentilla, Five Finger.—Shrubby plants of varying form and foliage. The flowers are rather small, of a bright, glistening, waxy yellow, very handsome. Per pkt. 15c.

Penstemon, Beard Tongue.—Beautiful tubular flowers, varying from violet to deep blue, with a prominent stamen, densely bearded, showing conspicuously near the throat. It is very handsome, and worthy of universal cultivation. Per pkt. 15c.

Lilium Philadelphicum.—A brilliant flower, growing to the height of 18 to 24 inches, deep orange spotted with black. The only lily native to Colorado. Per pkt. 25c.

Polemonium.—A beautiful plant, growing to the height of one foot, with handsome foliage, and blue flowers varying to white. Per pkt. 25c.

Anemone Patens.—One of the earliest and prettiest of spring flowers. The purple blossoms are erect. The whole plant is villous with long silky hairs, after flowering the akins produce long feathery awns, forming a dense plumy head, as beautiful as the flowers themselves. Per pkt. 25c.

Anemone Dichotoma.—An extremely graceful plant, with wedge shaped leaves and delicate white flowers. The plant begins to bloom at six inches high, each erect branch being terminated by a flower. Should have rather moist ground, and partial shade. Per pkt. 25c.

Rubus Delicious.—Grows to the height of 3 or 4 feet, bearing pure white flowers, about 2 inches in diameter, greatly resembling the wild rose. Per pkt. 15c.

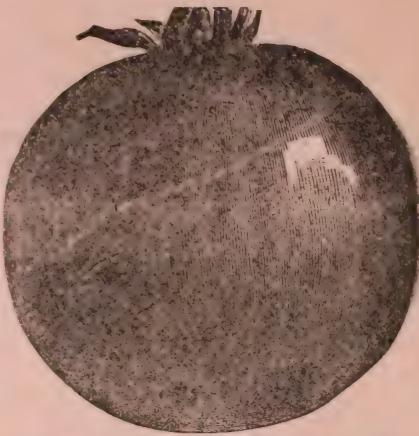
Eriogonum.—Colorado Umbrella flower, bearing large clusters of bright yellow flowers. A showy plant, and profuse bloomer, lasting late in the season. Per pkt. 10c.

Larkspur.—This mountain representative is one of the most brilliant and beautiful of this entire family. The flowers are bright and striking, varying from the deepest blue to pure white. Per pkt. 10c.

Oxytropis.—One of the most profuse bloomers, and most valuable for bouquets in our entire list. The scapes and densely covered leaves being silvery white, with fine short silky hairs. The flowers are borne in thick oblong spikes, usually pure white, but occasionally tinted with creamy yellow pink. Per pkt. 15c.

Clematis, Lingusticifolia.—A perennial climber and rapid grower, fine for covering arbors, sheds, &c., producing masses of white flowers in great profusion, perfectly hardy. Per pkt. 20c.

NEW PEACH TOMATO.—This is the most delicious and handsome Tomato ever introduced, having an appetizing fruity flavor not met with in any other. The fruit is of uniform size and resembles a peach in shape, size and color, which is a deep rose and orange amber beautifully blended, and covered with a delicate bloom or furze like a peach. It is without a rival for eating from the hand. The flesh is very thin and can be peeled off like that of a peach. The entire fruit is tender and free from core. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, 1b. \$2.50.



STANDARD RURAL BOOKS on AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE and LIVE STOCK. Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Asparagus Culture. Barnes and Rob- inson	
Broom Corn and Brooms.	.50
Cabbages, On. Gregory	.50
Carrots, Mangold Wurtzels, etc., On. [†] Gregory	.30
Cauliflowers. Brill	.20
Draining for Profit and Health. Waring	1.50
Flax Culture.	.30
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F. BARTELDES & CO.,

No. 804 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS BY MAIL—We will furnish Garden Seeds, at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, etc. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittances 15 cents per quart to cover postage.

Ger. Spargel.

ASPARAGUS.

Span. Esparrago.

Sow early in Spring in drills two inches deep, rows one foot apart; keep clear from weeds by frequent weeding. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, which should be made rich by plenty of manure. The perfection of the shoots depends mainly upon the favorable conditions of the soil. Set the plants in the rows about one foot apart, with crown of the root three inches below the surface. Every Fall remove the stalks and apply a good dressing of manure, which it would be well to stir in the following Spring with a liberal dressing of fine salt.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen to thirty sprouts from one to one and a half inches in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

The Palmetto.—This variety is earlier than others, a better yielder, more even and regular in growth, and is becoming fast the favorite sort everywhere. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 30c., lb. \$1.00.

Can supply Roots of above varieties at 20c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Ger. Bohne.

BEANS

Sp. Frijoles Habchiueta.

BUSH OR SNAP-SHORT VARIETIES.

(Postage 15c per qt extra.)

Early Mohawk.—About the hardiest; will endure a slight frost, and hence valuable for first planting; productive and excellent. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.

Early Yellow Six Weeks.—An early Snap-short variety, producing edible pods 30 days after germination. Very bushy; erect. Pods long, flat straight. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.

Red Speckled Valentine.—An old variety, and yet among the best of the Snap-shorts. Pods curved, round, maturing in 35 days after germination; picking season extends over two weeks. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.

Improved Round Pod Red Valentine.—Is 10 days earlier than any other stock of Valentine beans ever offered. In addition to this, it is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods than does any other strain of this variety. A single trial cannot but convince the most skeptical that it is all we claim. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.50.

Brown Speckled Valentine.—Matures in 40 days after germination; pods round and fine in flavor. Habit of growth vigorous—require twice the ordinary room. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.

White Valentine.—A new Snap-short of unsurpassed value, maturing pods in 35 days after germination. Vine stocky in growth, highly prolific; pods round, curved and succulent. Try them. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.50.

Dwarf German Wax. (Black Seed.)—Known in many locations as "Butter Beans." A very superior Snap-short, ripening among the first earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish-white, fine flavor. Continues in bearing 10 days. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$5.00.

Colden Wax.—This variety is pronounced to be the very best dwarf bean known. It is about 10 days earlier than any other variety. The pods are large, long, brittle, entirely stringless and of a beautiful, rich golden wax color. As a Snap Bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a Shell Bean, for Winter use, it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$5.

Dwarf German Wax. (White Seed.)—An excellent new Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table 37 days from germination, continuing long in edible condition. Habit of vine semi-procumbent. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$5.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—We consider this new variety the best of all the wax beans. It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very large, long, tender, stringless and of a fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax, and out yields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$5.50.

Flageolet Wax.—This is really one of the most valuable varieties for either private or market garden purposes. It is as early as either the Black or Golden Wax sorts, and has a peculiar value in the fact that it is nearly always exempt from rust. The pods are of very large size, often a foot in length, exceedingly succulent and tender. It is an enormously productive variety. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$5.50.

Speckled Wax.—See novelties.

Golden Eyed Wax.—See novelties.

Canadian Wonder Bean.—This dwarf bean is of such great value as to fully justify the name "Wonder." In growth, the plant is dwarf and compact. The pods, produced in marvelous abundance, are very tender, delicate in flavor, of beautiful shape and grow from twelve to sixteen inches in length. For string beans it is sure to become a great favorite, while for fresh-shelled beans (cooked like Lima beans) hardly any other variety can approach it in rich, delicious flavor and handsome appearance. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$6.00.

Dwarf Horticultural.—Vines compact. Pods medium length. It is undoubtedly the best variety for a green shelled bean, in which condition they are very large; also good as a shelled bean for Winter use. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$5.50.

Large White Kidney.—Excellent as a shelled bean, green or ripe. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.50.

Large White Marrow or Cornhill.—A large round oval, white bean, of excellent quality, shelled green or dry. Very tender, rich, and one of the most productive beans grown in the garden or field. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.25, bu \$4.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—The New Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, in compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common bush beans. The New Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. This fact alone would stamp it as the most valued novelty of recent years; but when in addition to this we realize that it is a true bush bean requiring no supports, some idea of its great value can be realized. The size of the leaves are like small Lima. Pkt 5c., qt 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2.50, bu \$8.00.

BEANS--POLE OR RUNNING.

Ger. Stangenbohne.

Sp. Judias.

(Postage 15c. per qt. extra.)

Large White Lima or Butter.—Richest and finest flavor, and esteemed to be the best of Pole beans. Pkt 5c., qt, 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2, bu \$7.

Dreer's Improved Lima.—The distinctive features of this variety are early maturity, large yield and extra quality of bean. It is also claimed that it produces more shelled beans to the pole than the Large Lima. Pkt 5c., qt 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2, bu \$7.

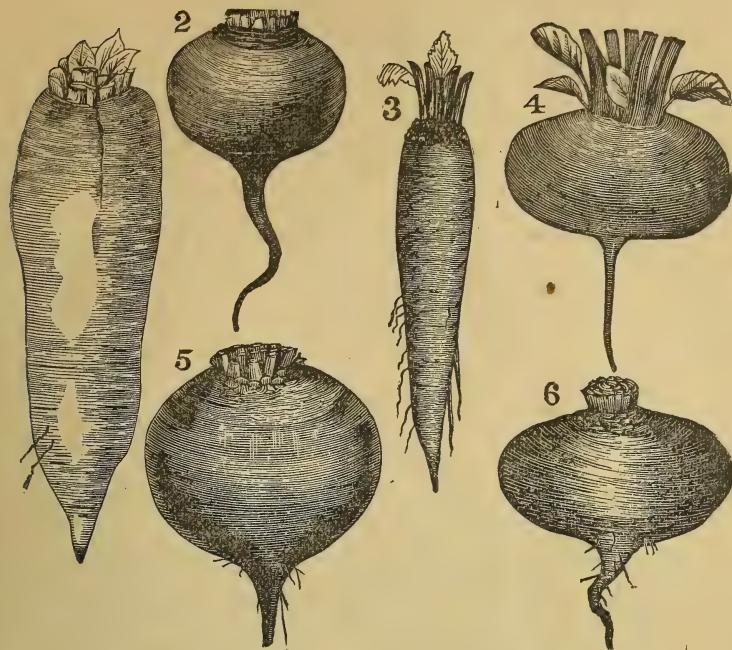
Carolina.—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod, not so imposing in appearance, but valuable; offers great probability of more satisfactory return for labor expended than the more tender Lima. Pkt 5c., qt 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2, bu \$7.

Early Jersey Lima.—An improved strain of the Extra Early Lima, and is the earliest of the large seeded varieties. Vines vigorous and productive; leaves large, long, pointed, light green; blossoms white. pods borne in clusters, large, broad, flat, containing three to five beans, which are equal in size and quality to the Large White Lima. Pkt 5c., qt 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2, bu \$7.

King of the Garden Lima.—Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. Our stock is from the originator and should be as good as any in the market. It will come into bearing sooner, and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt 5c., qt 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2, bu \$7.

White Dutch Case Knife.—An excellent bean, used either as a Snap-short, shelled as the Lima, or for soaking when dry in Winter. Prolific, maturing in sixty days. A favorite bean in the South. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$5.50.

Horticultural.—A showy bean, maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valuable either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$5.50.



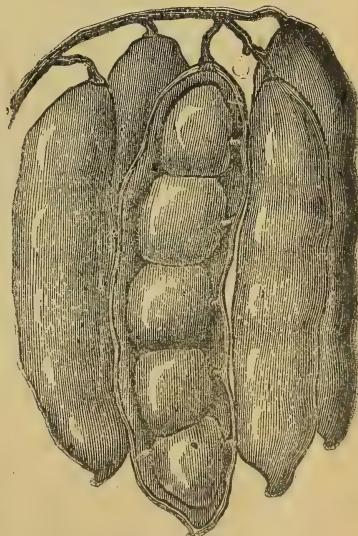
BEETS.—1. Long Red Mangel.
4. Egyptian.

2. Early Blood Turnip.
5. Dewing's.

3. Long Blood.
6. Bassano.



Henderson's Bush Lima Bean.



Large Lima Bean.

Cutshort or Cornhill.—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, round and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white, covered at one end partially over the whole surface with reddish brown dots. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$5.50.

Kentucky Wonder.—Vines vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, dun colored. A very prolific sort, with very showy pods. Pkt 5c., qt 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$1.50, bu \$6.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.—The Early Golden Cluster begins to bear early in July, and continues until frost; pods are six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of three to six and are of a beautiful golden yellow color, and the flavor is most delicious. It can be used either shelled or as a string bean. Pkt 5c., qt 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu \$2, bu \$7.

Ger. Röthe Rübe.

BEET.

Sp. Remolacha

FOR TABLE.

Egyptian Extra Early Turnip.—The earliest of all the beets, growing with the rapidity of a radish; not desirable after others can be obtained. Bulb globular or flattened at the poles; flesh quite dark. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c., lb 80c.

Eclipse.—This new variety, originally from Germany, is a great acquisition from our list of turnip beets. It is early as Egyptian, and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm small top, very sweet, very fine, and dark blood color. It is very desirable for market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness, as well as its numerous other good qualities. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 25c., lb 80c.

Edmund's Blood Turnip.—Of handsome round shape: the skin is very deep blood-red in color; the flesh also very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality; the beets grow regularly, of good marketable size, not growing over-large and coarse as do many sorts of the turnip beet when they have plenty of room. They mature early and have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch beet. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Bassano or Extra Early Turnip.—This is, with the exception of the Eclipse and Egyptian, the earliest sort. It is globular, sugary and tender, but being white-fleshed it is not so acceptable generally as the red. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Dewings's Blood Turnip.—An excellent red turnip beet, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip. The roots are of good, uniform size, smooth and handsome. The flesh is quite rich in color, and very tender and sweet. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

Early Blood Red Turnip.—Here we have the old stand-by, the turnip beet with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. It is useless to occupy space in describing it; suffice it to say, it is the best variety for family use. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 20c., lb. 70c.

Long Blood Red.—An old standard variety, used both for table and cattle: resists drought better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten or twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Swiss Chard, Silver or See Kale Beet.—A distinct vegetable, and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time, it will be fit to use before them. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

BEET FOR STOCK.

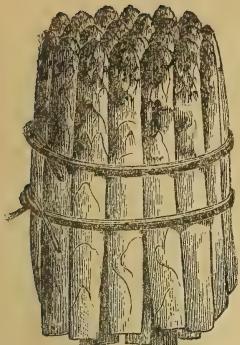
(Special Prices for Large Lots.)

Red Top Sugar.—See novelties.

Silesian Sugar.—This is the old well known form of sugar beet long raised in this country for feeding, and the variety mainly grown abroad for sugar. Oz. 5c., qr. lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Imperial Sugar.—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad—used here for stock feed: skin, cream color: flesh, white; an average of fifteen tons can be produced per acre. Oz. 5c., qr. lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

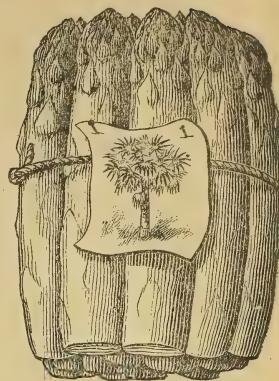
Mangold Wurzel, Long Red.—A very productive variety. In England eighty tons have been grown to the acre. Oz. 5c., qr. lb. 15c., lb. 40c.



Conover's Asparagus.



Vienna Kohl-Rabi.



Palmetto Asparagus.



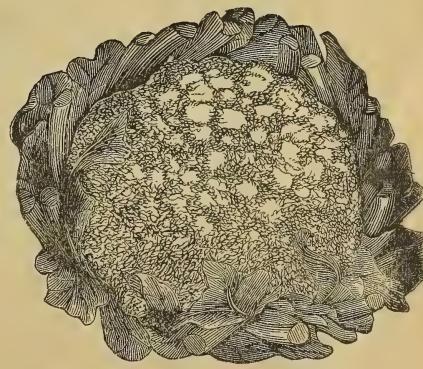
Flageolet Wax Bean.



Yellow Six Week Bean.



Snowball Cauliflower.



Extra Early Erfurt Cauliflower.

Mammoth Long Red Mangold Wurzel.—A particularly fine stock of Mangold. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular in shape. Oz. 5c., qr. lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Mangold Wurzel Yellow Globe.—More delicate than the Long Red; more easily pulled; seventy tons to the acre not uncommon in England. Oz. 5c., qr. lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Colden Tankard.—This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable varieties to grow for stock, as it is an enormous cropper, and said to be one of the most nutritious Mangold in cultivation. Color, bright yellow. Oz. 5c., qr. lb. 15c., lb. 40c.

Ger. Blaetter Kohl.

BORECOLE or KALE.

Sp. Breton.

Dwarf Green German.—Sown in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage. Desirable in every garden. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. \$1.

German Dwarf Purple.—A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Ger. Spargel Kohl.

BROCCOLI.

Sp. Brocoli.

Sow early in Spring, and transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during the winter. Pkt 5c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1., lb. \$3.

Ger. Sprossen Kohl.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Sp. Coldefallo de Bruselas.

Cultivate from the small heads that spring in considerable numbers from the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed in some parts of Europe, but here it has attracted but little attention. Sow in seed bed middle of Spring, and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.75.

Ger. Kopf Kohl.

CABBAGE.

Sp. Repollo.

Allhead Early.—See Novelties.

Extra Early Express Cabbage.—Produces fair-sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed. Does not form as large a head as "Earliest Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition for the market gardener and those who grow cabbages for early market. Per pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., qr. lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

Extra Early Etampes—One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed at its early maturity, and if he be a market gardener, will be able to place it in market ahead of all competitors. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., qr. lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

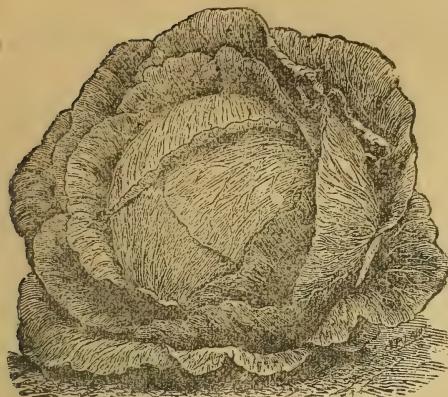
Early York.—This is one of the earliest varieties—known in England as Large York—deficient, however, in size, and without ability to stand the heat of the summer; hence, though a popular variety, it is in that respect not equal to the Large York. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., qr. lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Early Large York.—This succeeds the Early York, and is more desirable. It is of a large size, about ten days later, more robust, and bears the heat better, and on that account is much esteemed South. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., qr. lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

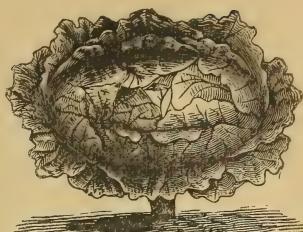
Early Winningstadt.—A well known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical, leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in Summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for Winter cabbage. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., qr. lb. 40c., lb. \$1.25.

Filderkraut.—This sometimes resembles the well known Winningstadt, but is larger in every way, more pointed, and heads up with fewer outside leaves. Largely grown for making kraut. Pkt 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75., lb. \$2.50.

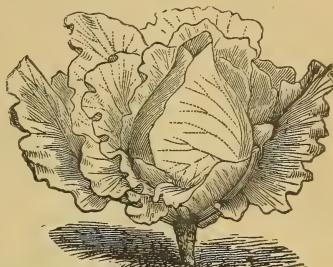
True Jersey Wakefield.—This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our Jersey Wakefield Cabbage should not be confounded with the English "Early Wakefield" of some catalogues. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb \$2.50.



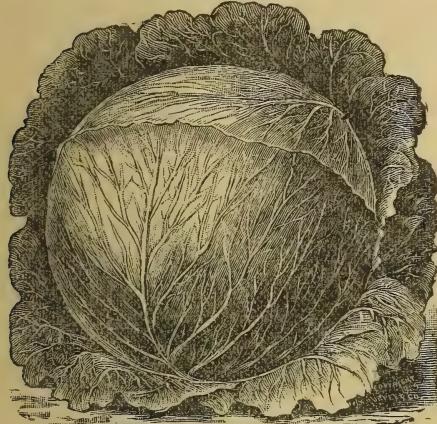
Fottler's Brunswick Cabbage.



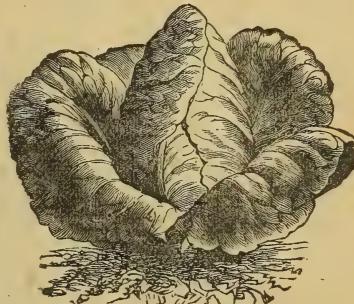
Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Early Etampes Cabbage.



Surehead Cabbage.



Extra Early Express Cabbage.



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.



Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun, and it produces very fine, large heads after the earlier sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick.—This has proved to be a most excellent acclimated second early variety. It is low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March good sized heads can be marketed in June. A very valuable variety. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$2.

Henderson's Early Summer.—This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but, being fully double the size, it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the "Wakefield"—about 13,000 to the acre—while "Flat Dutch," "Winningstadt," etc., producing no larger heads, can only be grown at the rate of 8,000 to the acre. Pkt 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c., lb \$2.50.

All Seasons.—A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Henderson's Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the Spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Henderson's in the Fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to half as large again. As a rule, our earliest cabbages are only good as early cabbages, being too small for late, or too small and thin to be kept over Winter; but the heads of this new cabbage being large and also thick through make it a most excellent variety, either for extreme early, for Fall or for Spring marketing. Pkt 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c., lb \$2.50.

Our Excelsior.—We recommend this magnificent new variety highly. The Excelsior is a medium early, following the Henderson's Summer in close succession. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Fottler's Brunswick, but much larger. It is not equaled by any medium early cabbage we are acquainted with for sure, solid heading, which it must be remembered is the highest recommendation for a cabbage which must mature in the trying heat of Summer. Another remarkable feature is, that it never cracks. Planted during July, it is an elegant Winter variety. Market gardeners will find it an acquisition of decided value. We recommend all to try it. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market it has no superior and is more extensively grown than any other. Head large, bluish-green, round, solid broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish-brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a Fall and Winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Late Large Drumhead.—This is also a very popular Fall and Winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the preceding, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.50.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.—This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world. Under high culture it is compact and hard. Its size is, indeed, mammoth, ranging from that of a half-bushel measure to that of a two bushel basket. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.00.

Stone Mason.—Characterized for its sweetness and delicacy of flavor, and for its reliability for forming a large head. Very hardy, and will endure the cold of extreme Northern climates. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.00.

Surehead.—Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best Cabbage for main crops. It is all head and always sure to head, even when other varieties fail. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit market gardeners, farmers and all lovers of good cabbage. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.00.

Drumhead Savoy.—An excellent Winter and Spring family Cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers: for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.00.

Early Blood-Red Erfurt.—Head hard, solid, and of an intense blood-red color. Very early, and also, if sown late, makes a good Winter Cabbage; of fine quality and particularly valued for pickling. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.00.

Large Red Drum-head.—Larger heads than the Red Dutch. Heads round in shape, of deep color, and remarkably hard and solid. Either for pickling or table use there is no better variety of Red Cabbage. Pkt 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 60c., lb \$2.00.

Ger. Blumen Kohl.

CAULIFLOWER.

Sp. Coliflor.

Early Paris.—A most excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early, it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners. Pkt 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.00.

Le Normand's Short Stem.—It is of dwarf growth, very early, hardy, and stands dry weather. Is considered by the French gardeners to be one of the very best sorts. The curd is very close and uniform, and well protected by leaves, which renders it desirable for early use. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.00.

Extra Early Erfurt.—The best in general cultivation, for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from seven to ten inches in diameter. The surface of the flower head being so close, they possess the peculiar white, curly character so rarely attained in the climate of the United States. The plants are quite dwarf, and seldom fail to form a good sized, symmetrical head or flower. We have a first and second quality; in ordering please state which you desire. 1st qual, plt. 50c., oz. \$4.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$16. lb. \$60; 2d quality plt. 25c., oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00, lb. \$30.00.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and with short outer leaves, thus allowing planting 30 inches apart each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 25c., oz. \$4, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$14, lb. \$50.

Veitch's Autumn Giant.—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit to use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development. Pkt. 10c., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, lb. \$10.

G. r. Mochre.

CARROT.

Sp. Zanohoria.

Extra Early Short Forcing.—An excellent forcing variety, very tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Early Scarlet Horn.—A very early variety. Recommended both for the market and family garden. Texture fine, very delicate in flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Chantenay.—One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth, heavy yielder and of fine table qualities. It grows 5 or 6 inches long; is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, tender, and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table and market use. Pkt 5c., oz. 10c., qr. lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Ox-Heart, or Guerande.—This New French Carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the half-long and horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three or four inches at the neck, and of most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Orange Danvers, Half Long.—A decided acquisition of the half-long type, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes.—Tops medium, finely divided, dark; roots medium cylindrical smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Long Orange.—The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock-feeding, for late summer and winter. Fed to milch-cows, it increases the flow of rich milk, and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

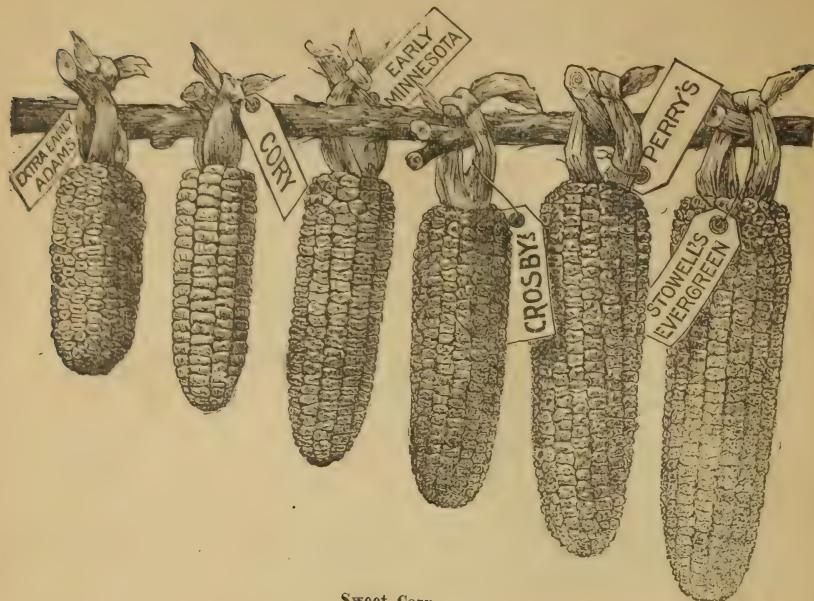
Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. It will grow to a very large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 50c.

Ger. Sellerie.

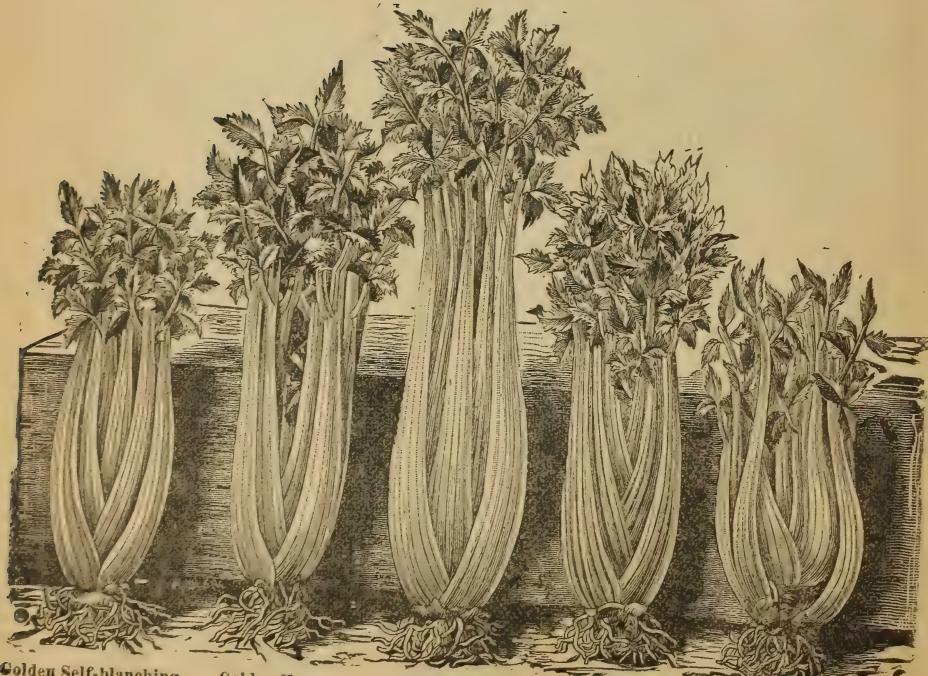
CELERY.

Sp. Pepino.

Culture.—Sow in very shallow drills (cover scarcely at all) quite early in the Spring in a moist place and convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather, near the plants, but not in contact with them. When they are six inches, more or less, in height,



Sweet Corn.



Golden Self-blanching.

Golden Heart.

White Solid.

CELERY.

White Plume.

Boston Market.

transplant a portion into shallow trenches formed in well manured land, which repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for succession, until the necessary quantity be set out. It is not prudent to surcharge the land with manure, which sometimes burns the plants; a safer plan is to put a part on the surface around them, which in the course of tillage, becomes incorporated with the soil. When water is applied during dry, hot weather, let it not be in immediate contact with the plants.

Large White.—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfer sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf White.—More desirable for the private than market garden, the dwarf character not inducing ready sale. Hearts white and crisp. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Boston Market.—The most popular sort in the market of Boston, and the only one planted by the market gardeners of that vicinity. It forms a cluster of heads, instead of a single large one, and is remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Golden Heart.—A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf White sorts, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. It is a most striking and showy variety, for either market or private use. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

White Plume.—This new celery is valued because, naturally, the stalks and portions of its inner leaves and hearts are white. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$3.

Golden Self-Blanching.—The plant is of beautiful appearance, of close habit, compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle and of delicious flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., qr. lb. 80c., lb. \$3.

Giant Pascal.—This is a green leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equaled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture this variety will give the best of satisfaction. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 80c, lb. \$3.00.

Henderson's Half Dwarf.—This variety is now grown more extensively than any other by the market gardeners who supply the New York City markets, and is the kind now found on the tables of all first-class hotels. When blanched it is of a yellowish-white, making it very ornamental for the table; is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large-growing sorts in weight of bunch grown under the same conditions. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender, and marrow-like. The roots are cooked and sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Ger. Akersalat.

CORN SALAD, or VETTIKOST.

Sp. Mache.

Broad Leaved.—Used as a small salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly, in drills; cover slightly first of autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Ger. Cichorie.

CHICORY

Sp. Chicoreo.

Large Rooted, or Coffee.—A hardy plant, introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee, and large quantities of the prepared root are annually exported to this country for similar use. It may be used to good advantage and will pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall the roots require to be taken up and cut into small pieces, and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Persons who suffer from the deleterious effects of coffee will find, by adding a portion of this, the difficulty removed, and the flavor of the coffee greatly improved; requires similar treatment to carrots. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch.)

The chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be shorn several times during the season. They are propagated by divisions of the root. The chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers, and a mass of green leaves, but equal the onion for flavoring soups and salads. Bulbs 25c. per bunch, postpaid.

Ger. Welschkorn.

CORN.

Sp. Matz.

SWEET OR SUGAR.

(Postage 15c. per qt. extra.)

Gold Coin.—See novelties.

The Cory.—This new variety is nearly a week earlier than the Marblehead, which heretofore has been the earliest sweet corn grown; it matures for table use in fifty-two days from planting. The ears are of fair size and handsome appearance, the corn is very sweet and of fine quality; we believe this variety to be the most profitable for market gardens. Pkt. 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 80c, bu. \$3.

Extra Early Adams.—One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk, three feet; not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Of weak habit, requiring good cultivation and land of high fertility. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Early Minnesota.—This it among the earliest of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures so early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long, and pointed. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Perry's Hybrid.—A very fine early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. The ears are about the length of Crosby's, but larger round, and are ready to market fully a week earlier. The stalks grow 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and the ears (two to a stalk) are set about two feet from the ground. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Crosby's Early.—Most excellent variety, and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Moore's Early Concord.—Produces its very large, handsome ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Crosby's Early. The quality is unexceptionable and it is valuable as an intermediate variety. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Squantum.—One of the sweetest and best varieties we know of. It is also wonderfully productive, producing four or five ears on a stalk. Pkt. 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. This variety, with one or two of the early varieties for a succession, is necessary to every garden. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Triumph.—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties. Flavor rich and sweet; largely grown as a market sort. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, qr. bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Late Mammoth Evergreen.—This produces the largest ears of any sweet corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as two or three pounds; quality very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the evergreen, and the cobs are larger; the kernels being flatter, not horse-tooth shape. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, qr. bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Egyptian.—This is the best of the large varieties of sweet corn. It is of vigorous habit, the stalks averaging about seven feet in height. Ears large, having from twelve to fifteen rows of kernels of good size, and very productive. It is very sweet and tender, and of delicious flavor, surpassing all others. Invaluable for canning. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, qr. bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

Black Mexican.—The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white and is not equalled in tenderness by any other sort. Pkt. 5c, qt. 15c, qr. bu. 70c, bu. \$2.50.

CORN—POP OR PARCHING.

(Postage 15c. Per Quart Extra.)

▼ **White Pearl.**—Our common market variety. Pkt. 5c, qt. 20c.

White Rice.—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Pkt. 5c, qt. 20c.

Queen's Golden.—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Pkt. 5c, qt. 20c.



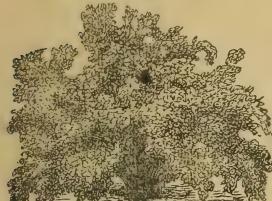
Red Dutch Cabbage.



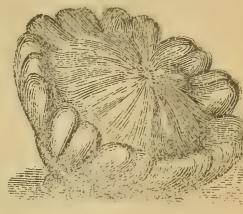
Egg Plant.



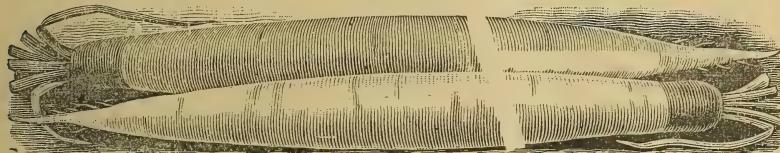
Early York Cabbage.



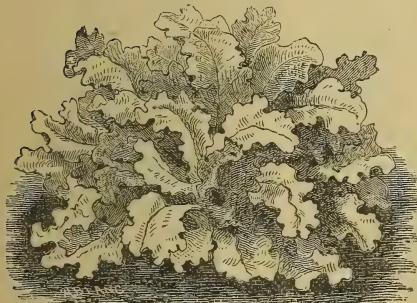
Curled Parsley.



Early Bush Squash.



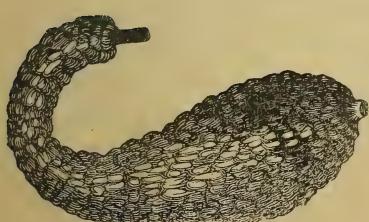
Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.



Giant Curled Mustard.



Curled Endive.



Summer Crookneck Squash.



Spinach.

FIELD CORN—SELECTED SEED.

(Postage 15c. Per Quart Extra.)—Prices subject to fluctuation.

Our seasons, sometimes being rather dry and hot, have proved beyond doubt that the early varieties are the best to plant in our state. If planted early, they will mature before our usual dry spells are upon us, and make a crop where late varieties will not.

Pride of the North (90 days.)—This variety has smaller ears than late kinds, but is valuable to grow, as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4th, it has fully matured by October 1st. The ears have from 14 to 16 rows, grown 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow 6 to 8 feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care, from the original stock. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Improved Leaming (90 days.)—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness, and quality. It is extra early, and not a hard flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grain; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Riley's Favorite (95 days.)—The grains are larger, deeper and softer than the Leaming; cob very small, 18 to 20 rows to the ear. Stalks eight to ten feet high, producing generally two good ears from 8 to 10 inches long. Husks and shells very easy. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Early Snowstorm.—An extra early pure white variety of Dent corn, ears not as large as later varieties, but a very productive corn. It matures in 90 days and is a sure cropper, and does well in dry season. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Champion White Pearl Corn (100 days.)—The stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact, and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We recommend it highly. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Early Mastodon (100 days.)—This new variety has the largest ear and largest grain of any early dent corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest shelled corn of all, being purely dent of two shades of white and yellow. Can be grown with equal success in all sections. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Hickory King.—This new corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field corn. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It both shells and shucks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk of ears than any other variety. Qt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c., bu. \$1.25.

White Kansas King.—See inside page of back cover.

Golden Beauty.—The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be possible to have. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in one hundred to one hundred and ten days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Qt. 10c., qr. bu. 30c., bu. \$1.00.

Brazilian or Stooling Flour Corn.—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from 5 to 8 stalks, each stalk bearing 2 or 3 ears, 5 to 7 inches in circumference, 9 to 12 inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, yields a fine flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Qt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., bu. \$2.

Ger. Kresse.

CRESS or PEPPER-CRASS.

Sp. *Mastuerzo*.

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

CRESS-TRUE WATER.

Is quite distinct from the common, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt 5c, oz. 40c, qr. lb. \$1, lb. \$4.

Ger. Gurke.

CUCUMBER.

Sp. *Pepino*.

For early use plant in hills on a warm border, latter end of spring, and for a succession crop on an open air compartment. For Pickles, plant middle of summer, and manage

New Siberian.—See novelties.

Early Russian.—The earliest in cultivation; resembling the Early Frame, but is smaller and shorter, being only four inches long. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Early Cluster.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruits in clusters near the root of the plant. Its usual length is about five inches; skin prickly; flesh white seedy, tender, and well-flavored. It is a great bearer, and comes to maturity the earliest on the list, excepting the Early Russian. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Early Short Green.—Excellent variety for table use, being tender and well-flavored, hard, green pickles; comes into use a few days after the Early Cluster. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Early Frame.—Productive, of vigorous growth, early, fruits medium size and straight. Popular for both table use and pickling. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Early White Spine.—This, a favorite market variety, belongs to the short-growing section, producing fruit of medium size, from six to eight inches in length, and two to three inches in diameter. It is a handsome fruit, deep green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Largely grown for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Short Prolific Pickles.—A very short variety of the "Frame" type, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles, for which it is used extensively in New York state. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Boston Pickling.—A distinctive variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long, and a great producer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Tailby's Hybrid.—A cross of the Early White Spine on an English frame variety. Retaining the hardness of the former, it gains from the latter increased size, fine flavor smooth beauty, and prolificness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Nichol's Medium Green.—This new variety is excellent as a pickle sort, and for forcing purposes there is no better variety. It is very productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Long Green Turkey.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles, fruit long and slim, not surpassed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Giant Pera.—A variety remarkable for its great size, often attaining a length of 18 inches and 10 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding this immense size, their quality is excellent. They are fit to eat at all stages of their growth, even when full grown, and are free from the green cucumber taste. We know every purchaser of this seed will be immensely pleased. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

West India Cherkin.—This variety, used exclusively for pickling, is a species distinct from the common cucumber. It is very small, length from two to three inches, a strong-growing sort, and should be planted five feet apart. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, qr. lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Ger. Eierpflanze.

EGG PLANT.

Sp. *Berenxena*.

Early Long Purple.—This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive. Fruit long and of superior quality; good for general culture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. lb. \$3.50.

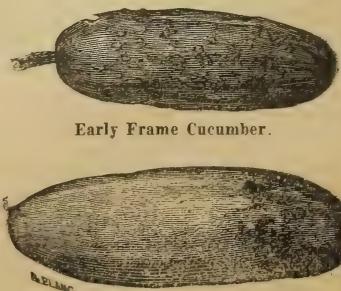
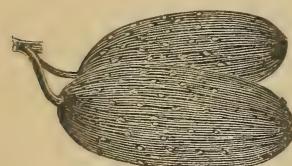
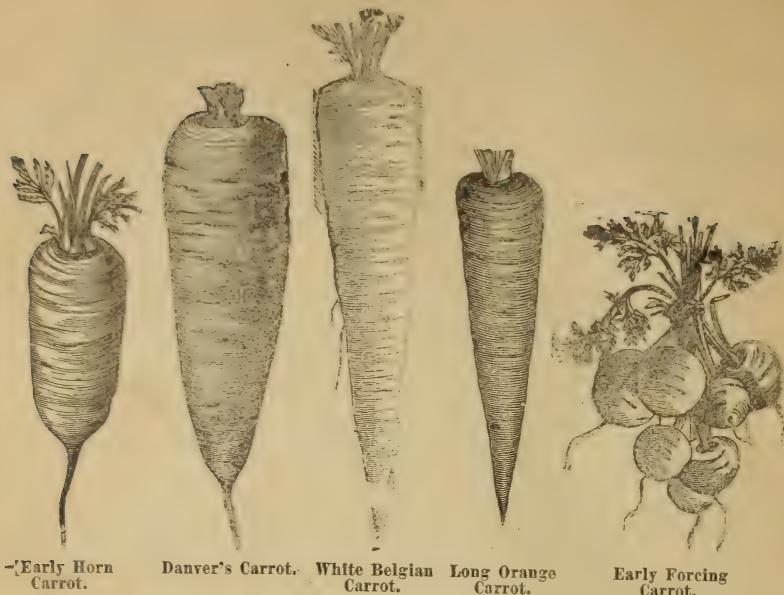
Large Round Purple.—Used both for private and market garden. The most imposing variety, productive, vigorous, good in quality; popular everywhere. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Ger. Endiven.

ENDIVE.

Sp. *Endivia*.

Green Curled.—A desirable salad, when blanched by exclusion from the sun. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.



COURDS.

Culture.—The gourd is a tender annual, and should not be planted till all danger of frost is over.

Sugar Trough.—These gourds are useful for many household purposes, such as buckets, baskets, nest-boxes, soap and salt dishes, and for storing the winter's lard. They grow to hold from 4 to 10 gallons each, have thick, hard shells, very light but durable, having been kept in use as long as ten years. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. lb. \$3.

Dipper.—So named from its resemblance in shape to a dipper. The capacity varies from a pint to a quart and a half, with handles 6 to 12 inches long. They are convenient for dipping hot liquids, as the handles do not heat through readily. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. lb. \$2.

Dish-Cloth.—A natural dish-cloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, very tough, elastic, and durable. Many ladies prefer this dish-cloth to any prepared by art. The fruit grows about 2 feet in length, and the vine is very ornamental, producing clusters of large yellow blossoms, in pleasing contrast with the silvery-shaded, dark green foliage. In the North this variety requires to be started in a hot bed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

The Japanese Nest-Egg Gourd is a native of Japan, where it is extensively grown for nest-eggs and ornamental purposes. It is a handsome and rapid growing plant, well adapted for covering screens, arbors, old sheds, etc. The eggs so nearly resemble the size, color and shape of hen's eggs, and having a hard shell when ripe, that they are valuable for that purpose, and much better than glass eggs, as they neither crack nor freeze in cold weather. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. lb. \$2.

CARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six or eight inches apart, and in August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil. Per lb. 30c.

KOHL-RABI, TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

Ger. Kohlrabi.

Sp. Colde Napo.

Kohlrabi has been grown for the last two seasons at the Agricultural College farm at Manhattan, Kansas, for stock feed, with good success. They are planted and treated as cabbage, and after plants are properly started withstand the severest drought and yield big crops. The two Giant varieties are best for stock feed; they are better feed than Mangolds and sugar beets.

Early White Vienna.—The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Large White Giant.—A good sort for summer and autumn use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Large Purple Giant.—Differs from preceding only in color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Ger. Salat.

LETTUCE.

Sp. Lechua.

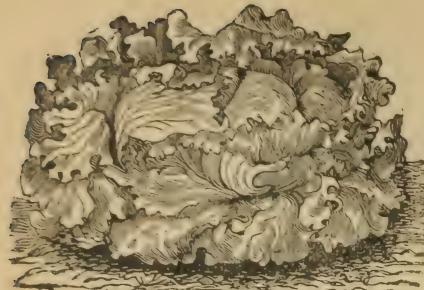
To have fine lettuce, sow in seed-bed from commencement to middle of autumn. Protect the plants with a cold frame, or with litter as they stand on the ground. Early in the spring transplant them into rich ground, or sow in a hot-bed and transplant; but autumn-sown plants are the best. For a later supply sow in drills, from time to time, during spring and summer; when up a few inches, thin out, leaving plants at proper distance. This is better than transplanting late in the season.

Barteldes Denver Market.—See novelties.

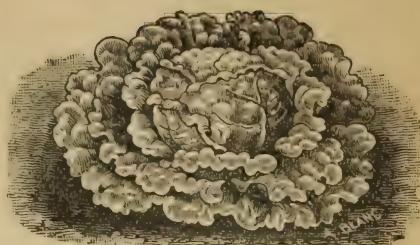
Early Curled Silesian.—A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good flavored salad long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Black-Seeded Simpson.—The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass, rather than a distinct head. They have the quality of not wilting quickly, and being of a very light green color, the variety is much liked by market gardeners for forcing. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

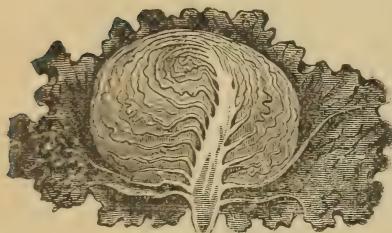
Early Prize Head.—It forms a mammoth head, and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to run to seed, of superior flavor and very hard. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.



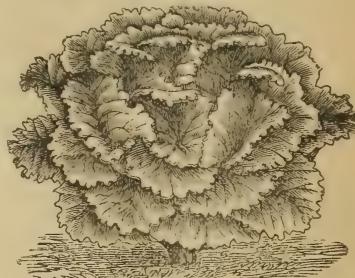
Deacon Lettuce.



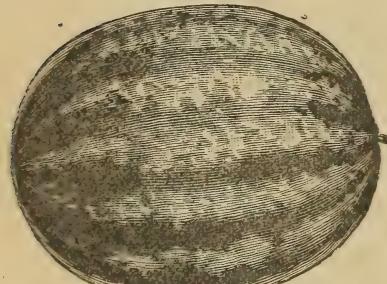
Silver Ball Lettuce.



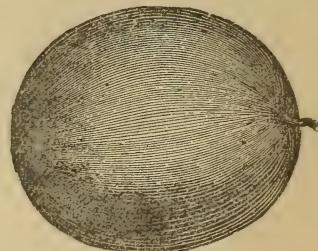
Hanson Lettuce.



Simpson Lettuce.



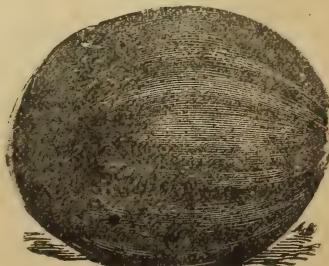
Mt. Sweet Watermelon.



Black Spanish Watermelon.



Phinney's Early Watermelon.



Ice Rind Watermelon.

Early Curled Simpson.—One of the best early sorts for market or family use. All the leaves tend to produce a large, loose head. Leaves beautifully crimped, dark green, very tender and crisp; Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Early Tennis Ball.—The best variety of head or cabbage lettuce for growing under glass. Very hardy. Leaves thick, crisp and tender, forming under glass a compact head, but apt, unless planted very early, to be loose and open in the open air. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Early Cabbage, or Dutch Butter-Head.—Produces fine, greenish-white, large heads of extra quality, remarkably tender and crisp, sure to head; of quick growth. It is one of the best for forcing, and also for summer use; as it is slow to shoot to seed and resists heat well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Golden Stonehead.—A new variety imported from Germany, a second early producing large, solid head; quality first class. We raised it here last season, and recommend it highly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Hanson.—The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh two and a half to three pounds, and measure about one and a half feet in diameter. Color, green outside and white within; free from any bitter or unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Silver Ball.—As shown in the illustration, this lettuce produces a beautiful head, very firm, solid, and compact, with handsomely curled leaves. The head is of an attractive silvery white color, very rich, buttery, and most delicious flavor. It comes early and stand a long while before running to seed. A most excellent variety, both for early spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

The Deacon.—This is one of the dark green, thick-leaved sorts, nearly all of which are of good quality. Head compact, roundish, or a little flattened when of full size in some plants measuring fully five inches in diameter. Outer leaves few in number which, with the perfectly defined head, gives the plant a very distinct appearance. We have found this variety the slowest to run to seed, and one of the best heading kinds we have ever tested. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Passion.—A large, handsome cabbage lettuce. The leaves are golden yellow and very tender. It is specially fine for autumn and winter planting at the South, maturing finely for spring shipments. It grows to a very large size, and is one of the mammoth varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

New York Market.—Heads almost as solid as an early summer cabbage, which in general form it somewhat resembles. It branches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, and entirely free from bitterness. The color on the outside is distinct shade from any other lettuce, and may be described as a clear, deep apple green. On the inside, yellowish white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Ger. Lauch.

LEEK.

Sp. Puerro.

Large London, Scotch, or Flag—The Leek is reported more delicate than the onion for soup, etc. Sow in seed-bed middle of spring. When the plants are three or four inches high, transplant them into rows wide enough apart to admit the hoe between them. With good culture they may be grown five or six inches in circumference. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Ger. Zucker Melone

MELON, MUSK.

Sp. Meloncillo de Florencia.

Much of the melon seed offered throughout the country, is the product of immature and deformed melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been marketed. We do not sell any but the choicest seed.

The Banquet.—See novelties.

Extra Early Citron.—A decided acquisition among cantalopes. Earlier than any other; large, showy, and of fine flavor. A variety which for its early maturity will be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden till others come into condition. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Netted Nutmeg.—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Pine-Apple.—Vines medium, very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, tapering to stem, medium sized, slight ribs and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet and highly flavored. One of the best of all the melons for home use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Cassaba, or Large Persian.—Long, oval shaped; skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich, and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Bay View.—A large, prolific, and fine flavored, green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Cassaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Surprise.—This new melon has a thin, cream-colored skin, and thick, salmon-colored flesh. It is early, very productive, and of delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

The Hackensack.—The most popular variety of muskmelon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicious flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Extra Early Hackensack.—By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. \$1.

Wards Nectar.—One of the most deliciously flavored melons. It is of very fair productiveness, medium early, and attains a good size, often twelve pounds and over. The flesh is very thick, sweet, and juicy, and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Montreal Market.—The fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends deeply and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh *remarkably thick*, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grown to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the handsomest possible melons for exhibition, or extra large fine melons for market, we highly recommend the Montreal Market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Emerald Gem.—This is a new variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth, and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to their green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Banana.—An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon-color, thick, and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Osage.—The great popularity which this new Melon has attained is due mainly to its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, of a dark green color, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, sweet and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. It is a remarkable keeper, and will stand shipping better than any melon we ever saw. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Princess.—Its shape is nearly round, with heavily netted dark-green skin; the flesh is of a rich salmon color, and in flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. They ripen early and grow to good size, frequently weighing eight to ten pounds each. This is a grand new variety which it will pay you to try. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Delmonico Musk Melon.—Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co., of New York, has given great satisfaction wherever tried. It is an oval Melon of large size and deeply netted. The flesh is an orange color of the same fine quality as the Emerald Gem. All lovers of good Cantelopes should try this variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Miller's Cream.—The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very sweet and melting in quality, and is so very thick that the melon is almost solid—the seed cavity being remarkably small. The rind is very thin, slightly sutured and but little netted. The vine is a strong grower and very productive, covering the ground with fruit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Shumway's Giant.—See novelties.

Peach Melon.—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color, somewhat russetted. When it first ripens it is quite hard, and has very little flavor, but soon they become mellow and sweet, and have a rich flavor. When ripe, the fruit falls from the vine; the flesh is very firm, with a small cavity in the center, and when peeled and the seeds taken out, they much resemble peaches. For sweet-pickles, pies, or preserving, they are superb. A few pieces of sliced lemon, or a little lemon essence, adds to their flavor, and is usually desirable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, 1b. \$1.25.

Ger. Wassermelone.

MELON, WATER.

Sp. Sandia.

Phinney's Early.—A very early variety; medium and uniform size, and of beautiful form. One of the best croppers we know of. The skin is smooth, with uniform, narrow, white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, very sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Orange.—A variety in which the rind can be separated from the flesh as in case of an orange; it forms an effective table decoration. The flesh is high colored, and the flavor good. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1b. 80c.

Mountain Sweet.—An old standard variety; size large, flavor good, rind thin, dark in color; best for garden culture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Mountain Sprout.—An early, long-striped melon; well suited for shipping to distant markets. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Ice Cream or Peerless.—The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequalled in good qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Icing, or Ice Rind.—The best of all watermelons; solid, always of good flavor; rind very thin. Unequalled in all good qualities. There are two types of Icing—one dark skinned, the other light skinned; the shape, size, and flavor are the same. The light may be a few days later. In ordering, please state which kind you prefer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Green and Gold Watermelon.—This is a fine new, large melon, with flesh of beautiful orange color, of delicious quality. We tested this variety on our trial grounds the past season, and can recommend it as a fine family melon, as well as a curiosity. Of course, the color is against it as a market variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Black Spanish.—Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as one of the other sorts, but has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

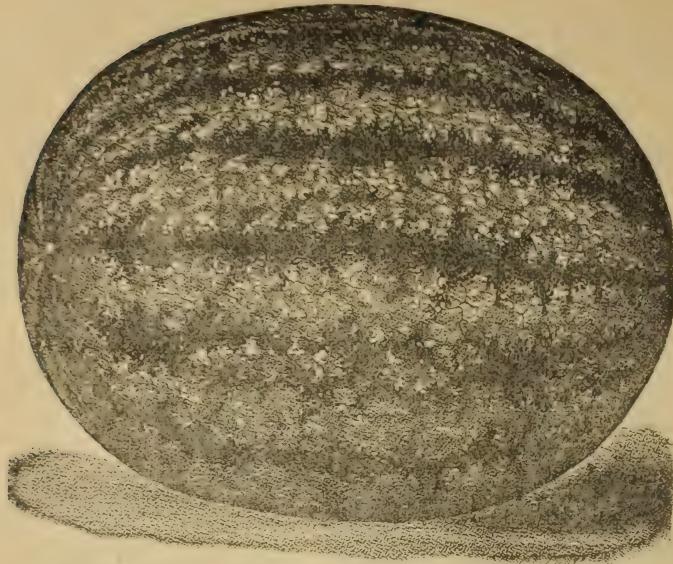
Boss.—Very early, oblong in shape; skin dark green; flesh deep scarlet, sugary, and of good flavor. One of the best for shipping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Gypsy, or Rattlesnake.—The largest of all the varieties of watermelons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned, but bears carriage well, which, together with its large size, will make it an exceedingly popular late market variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

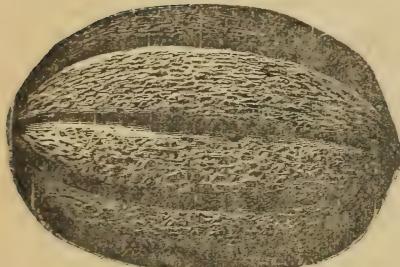
Cuban Queen.—A large, symmetrical, and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very center, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy, and of vigorous growth, very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp, and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper and bears transit well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Kolb's Gem.—The most profitable variety to grow for shipping long distances, vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green in sharp contrast, which gives it a bright and attractive appearance. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, resembling that of a winter squash. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Seeds dark gray. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest, most productive, best keeping and shipping melons ever grown. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.

Mammoth Ironclad.—This variety is one of the largest melons grown. It resembles in color the striped Gypsy, but grows larger. The flesh is of a beautiful red color and of a fine, sugary flavor; it is very firm and solid, and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, 1b. 65c.



Kolb Gem Watermelon.



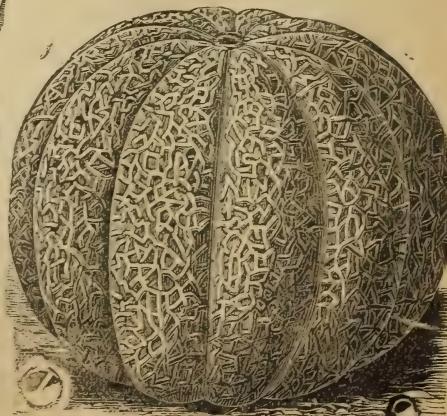
Bay View Muskmelon.



Green Nutmeg Melon.



The Princess Musk Melon.



Early Hackensack Musk Melon.

Pride of Georgia.—A much better table variety than the Kolb Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind. In form the melons are an oblong-oval, bearing identifications somewhat like the musk melon. The vines are exceedingly prolific, yielding a much larger crop last season than any other variety planted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Kentucky Wonder.—In shape it is oblong; skin dark green, marbled in stripes of light green; flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp, tender, rich and sugary flavor, always firm, and never mealy. Attains an average weight of forty to sixty pounds. Not a mammoth variety, but a real good old-fashioned Kentucky Melon, that has few equals in quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Ruby Gold.—See novelties.

Rockyford —See novelties.

Golden Honey.—See novelties.

Seminole.—It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. The gray color predominates, about one-fourth of the melons being of the light green color. Melons of both colors are found on the same vine. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

Citron.—For preserving; grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be cultivated much easier than is generally supposed. They may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air, in the same manner as hot-beds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it into a heap to ferment. Turn and mix it well every three or four days, by shaking together the outside of the heap, which is cold, and the inside, which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a dry spot for a foundation. Mark out the bed, which should be four feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with the fork until eighteen or twenty inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is about 74 degrees. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant two inches below the surface, six inches apart, cover with two inches of fine, light, soil and press down evenly and protect from heavy rains. The mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season. After the bed has been spawned, do not water unless quite dry; use lukewarm water only. Per lb. 40c.

Ger. Senf.

MUSTARD.

Sp. Mostanza.

White and Brown.—Both varieties are sown like cress, and used as it is, as a small salad. The seed of the white has proved useful in dyspepsia. We import this for the supply of druggists of a better quality than can be obtained usually. From the seed of the brown is manufactured the condiment in daily use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

Giant Curled.—Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the south. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. \$1.

Ger. Hibiscus.

OKRA, or COMBO.

Sp. Quimbombo.

The young, green seed-pods of this plant are used in soups, or stewed and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

Dwarf.—Prolific, early, long-podded and productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

Tall.—Height five feet. Plant in rows of three feet and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

White Velvet.—It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties the pods are not ridged, but are perfectly round and smooth, and of an attractive white-velvet appearance; and of superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact branching growth; the pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Ger. Zwiebel.

ONION.

Sp. Oebolla.

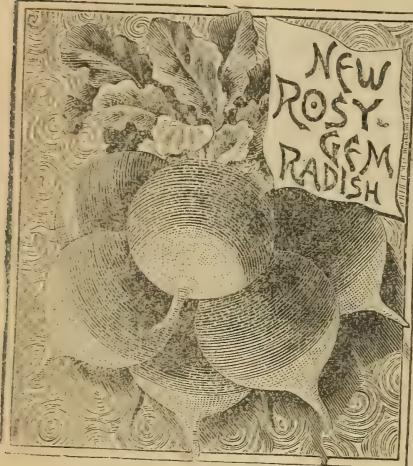
We make a specialty of onion seed, and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seeds ourselves and have them grown by experienced growers under our supervision. We are the largest growers of onion-sets in the West, and all onion seed unsold at end of season is sown for sets, thus enabling us to offer our customers nothing but *fresh seed* every year. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied on. Will make special prices to gardeners or others using large quantities of seed.



Acme Tomato.



Livingston's Favorite Tomato.



New Rosy Gem Radish.



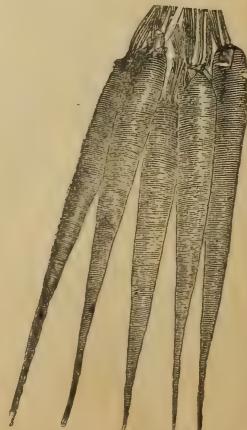
Extra Early Ballotta Onion.



Guernsey Parsnip.



Procopps' Giant Pepper.



Long Scarlet Radish.

Extra Early Barietta Onion.—It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, qr. lb. 80c, lb. \$3.

Early White Queen.—Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white, and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. Sown in February it will produce onions one or two inches in diameter early in summer. Sown in July they will be ready to pull late in autumn, and will keep sound for one year, retaining to the last, their most exquisite flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Extra Early Red.—This variety ripens about ten days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close-grained and heavy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, qr. lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Large Red Wethersfield.—The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large, deep red, thick, nearly round: fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, qr. lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A very excellent variety of globular shape, flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20, qr. lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Flat Danvers.—Same as above, only differ in shape. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c. qr. lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25.

Oregon Yellow Danvers.—It is a cross between the flat and the globe, one of the best keepers for our Western climate. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, qr. lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Silver Skin.—Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety; admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c; qr. lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

El Paso.—A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of six inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound; flavored very mild. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico where it is bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of the onions generally are white, but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

New Giant Rocca.—An immense sized onion, having attained nearly four pounds weight. Globular in form; skin light brown; flesh mild and tender. It will produce a large onion the first season, from seed, but to attain the largest growth, the smallest bulbs should be set out in the spring, of the second season, when they will continue increasing in size, instead of producing seed, as is the case with American onions. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.

Mammoth Silver King.—We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It was introduced in America three years ago, and is of attractive shape, with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing three to four pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Giant White Italian Tripoli.—A large, white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor, of most beautiful form, pure white skin, and will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our white Portugal; but to attain the full size, the bulbs shou'l be set out the second spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Prizetaker.—See novelties.

ONION SETS.

(Postage 10 cents per quart extra.)

Top or Button Sets.—Produces no seed, but instead a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of acorns, on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion. Quart. 25c, qr. bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

Red Bottom Sets.—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety, late in the spring, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring, instead of sowing the seed. Quart. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$5.

Yellow Bottom Sets.—Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner, and are produced from the black seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Qrt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu, \$1.50, bu. \$5.

White Bottom Sets.—The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white set. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Qrt. 25c, qr. bu. \$1.50 bu. \$6.0.

Winter Top or Button Sets.—This variety has been lately advertised by Eastern houses as "Perennial Tree, or Egyptian Onion," at high prices. We tried it and found it to be our old and long-known Winter Set, which are only good for early bunch onions, making no bulbs; if once set they will come up year after year without any winter protection. The sets grow on top of the stalks. In the fall is the best time to plant them. Qrt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1, bu. \$3.

Potato Onion.—Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted early in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, six inches apart in the row and covered one inch deep. They should be earthed up like potatoes as they continue to grow. Qrt. 20c, qr. bu. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Ger. Pastinake.

PARSNIP.

Sp. Pastinaca.

They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to six or eight to the foot.

Sugar, or Hollow-Crowned.—The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised, and of exceeding productiveness. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

Guernsey.—Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 15c, lb. 50c.

Ger. Petersilie

PARSLEY.

Sp. Perejil.

Triple or Moss Curled.—Sow very early in the spring, in rows or beds, and cover scarcely at all, leaving the rai to cover sufficiently. If the seed be soaked in warm water some hours immediately before sowing, it will vegetate more speedily. A good method is to mix with damp earth, and sow just as the seed burst. It is not uncommon for it to lie in the ground two or three weeks before it vegetates; it is therefore well to mark the rows by sowing radish mixed with the parsley, and thus facilitate weeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Ger. Erbse.

PEAS.

Sp. Guisante.

(Postage 15 cents per quart extra.)

Alaska.—A novelty of remarkable earliness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height 2 feet. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens very evenly, so that one picking will nearly clean off the crop. We advise our market gardeners to give this new variety a trial. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Our First and Best.—This stands at the head of the first early sorts. It is unsurpassed in extra earliness, productiveness, and freedom from runners; it grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and will mature for table forty-five days from germination, frequently in less time; it takes but two pickings to strip the vines. It is the best extra early for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00, bu. \$4.00.

Rural New Yorker.—It is the earliest, most even in growth and maturity of any pea ever introduced. Is wonderfully productive, presenting the appearance of being stocked in the large, beautifully shaped, and well-filled pod it bears, eighty or ninety per cent. of which can be removed at one picking. Its hardy character enables it to successfully withstand unfavorable weather, to which peas of a weaker nature would succumb. Its table qualities are superb. Cannot but prove the market-garden pea. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

American Wonder.—This pea is a hybrid of fixed habit, between the Champion of England and the Little Gem; it possesses the merits of both, with some additional claims to notice. The vine grows eight to ten inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest, ripening in about fifty days from germination. It is absolutely the first early among the Green Wrinkled sorts. Its habit is so dwarf that it can be very successfully grown under glass. Pkt 5c, qt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

Extra Early Kent.—This is a very early variety, growing about two and a half feet high. Pods well filled with good sized peas; productive, ripening nearly all at once. An early market variety, when true, but has greatly degenerated of late years. Our stock is true. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Tom Thumb.—This variety was introduced thirty years ago. Vine bushy, growing to a height of ten inches; foliage heavy; productive, matures in fifty-five days after sprouting. Pkt 5c, qt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

McLean's Little Gem.—An admirably second early, maturing for the table in 54 days after germination; height 14 inches; self supporting and prolific. For family use, distinct from the market garden, we commend this pea. Dwarf in habit, it needs no support, yields freely, and is luscious beyond most others. It is among the early sorts, and may be planted simultaneous with Our First and Best as a succession. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Premium Gem.—An improvement on the Little Gem, larger and more productive. A second early in maturity; very luscious in flavor. Highly recommended. Try it. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Champion of England.—A variety possessing merit of high order. Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit: wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table use 70 days after germination. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00, bu. \$4.00.

McLean's Advancer.—A green wrinkled variety, about two and a half feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. Considered by some the best of its season, being of most excellent flavor. This pea is used extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and its exceedingly fine flavor. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Telephone.—This new variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrow yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality, and excellent sugary flavor; vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with 6 to 7 large, delicious peas; height 4 feet. Every private garden should contain some of these magnificent peas; they are a sight worth seeing when in growth, and are luscious in quality on the table. Pkt 5c, qt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

Pride of the Market.—This famous New England Pea, introduced lately, has given great satisfaction. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high, and bears grand pods, well filled with large and well-flavored peas, from top to bottom of the haulm. Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness, and superior appearance insure its acceptance as a market favorite with the public. Pkt 5c, qt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$6.00.

Stratagem.—Seeds green, wrinkled. Middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine, of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing 10 to 12 peas of large size; a marvelous cropper and incomparable eating pea; height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt 5c, qt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75, bu. \$7.00.

Yorkshire Hero.—This magnificent new variety is fast becoming very popular. As a main crop pea it has few if any equals. Long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas; of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. Sometimes called Dwarf Champion of England. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

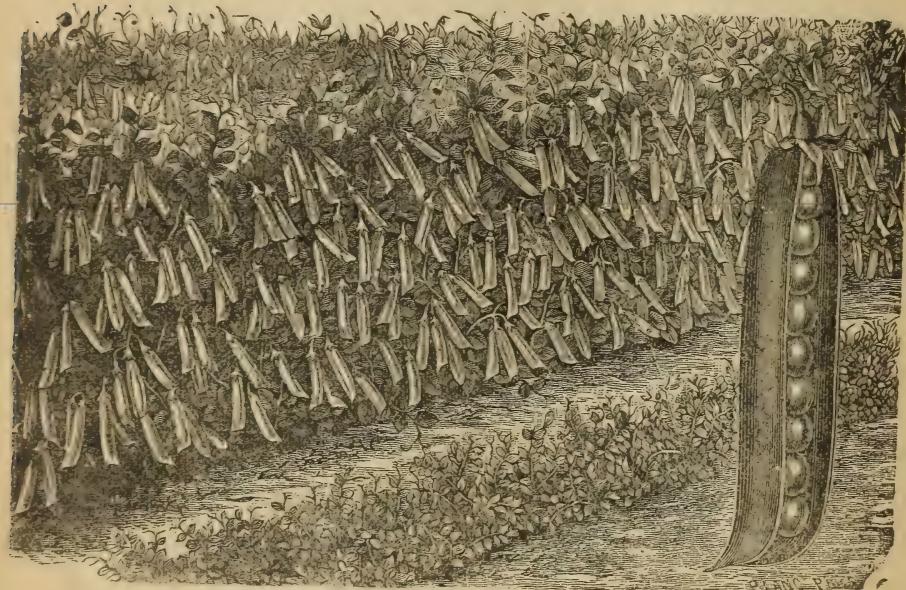
Abundance.—This is a second early variety, attaining a height of from 15 to 18 inches. Pods 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, roundish, and well filled, containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of excellent quality. A striking feature of this variety is its remarkable tendency for branching directly from the roots, forming a veritable bush. This branching habit makes it necessary to sow the seeds much thinner than usual. Six to eight inches apart in the rows is as near as the plant should stand; if the soil is very rich, eight inches is preferable. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

Ever Bearing.—The vines attain a height of from 18 inches to 2 feet; foliage large. The pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod producing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled, if equalled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for late Summer and Autumn use. As in the case of the Abundance, this variety should be sown considerably thinner than is customary with other kinds, else the vines will become too crowded. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, bu. \$5.00.

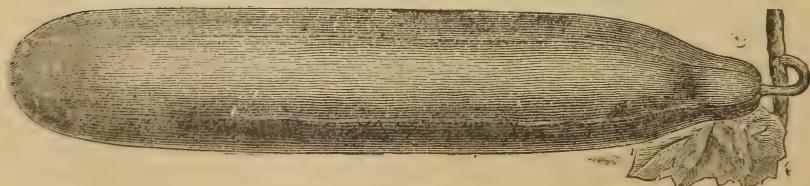
Dwarf Marrowfat.—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vine 18 inches high; foliage strong and dark; maturing about seventy days after germination. Pkt 5c, qt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c, bu. \$3.00.



American Wonder Pea.



Our First Best Pea.



Giant Pera Cucumber.

Large White Marrowfat.—A strong, productive variety, requiring much space; not recommended for garden purposes unless brushwood can be obtained; matures for the table eighty days after germination. Plant on thin soil without manure. Pkt. 5c, qt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c, bu. \$3.

Black Eye Marrowfat.—A vigorous grower, reaching the height of four and one-half feet, with heavy vine and foliage. Plant on thin soil. Matures eighty days after germination. Pkt 5c, qt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c, bu. \$3.00.

Golden Vine and Green Canada Peas.—These two varieties are used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock and for cooking. Pkt 5c, qt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c, bu. \$2.50.

Dwarf Gray Sugar, Edible Pods.—The most desirable of all edible pod peas. It is a new variety, growing only one foot high, and is remarkable for its earliness as well as its prolific character. The seeds are large, shriveled, and indented, of a dark brown color. The pods are broad, flat and crooked, and contain five or six peas. A very desirable acquisition. Pkt 5c, qt. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Ger. Pfeffer.

PEPPER.

Sp. Pimiento.

Sow each kind in drills on a warm border late in spring, and thin them to stand 16 or 18 inches apart; or they may be sown early in a hot-bed or flower pot, and transplanted.

Large Sweet Spanish (Bell-shaped).—A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick, and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle; less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size, it is one of the earliest varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

Monstrous Mammoth.—Of cylindrical form, six inches long by two and a half inches in diameter. When ripe the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet, and thick flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

Cayenne.—Fruit long and slender; very hot. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

Long Red.—Fruit brilliant coral-red, conical, from three to four inches in length, from an inch to one and a half inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

Golden Dawn.—In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose pepper. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, making a very handsome appearance both in growth and upon the table. It is very sweet; even the seeds may be handled or eaten without detecting the slightest fiery flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

Ruby King.—This new pepper attracted much attention the past two seasons, and were much admired by all who saw them. They grow to a larger size than the Spanish Monstrous, of a different shape. The fruits are 6 to 7 inches long, by about 4 inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with pepper and vinegar like tomatoes. They are wonderfully productive, single plants producing from 8 to 10 fruits; on a few have counted as many as 15. They are unquestionably one of the most productive and profitable varieties in cultivation. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$3.

Childs Celestial.—A rare novelty from China. It is not only a most useful pepper, but one of the most beautiful plants in existence. The plant begins to set in peppers early in the season, and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers up to the time they are full-grown are a delicate, creamy-yellow color, and when full grown change to an intense vivid scarlet, making a plant when loaded with fruit part of one color and part of another, an object of the most striking beauty and oddity. The peppers are two or three inches long, of clear, sharp flavor, and superior to any of the uses to which peppers can be put. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Proopp's Giant Pepper.—This new variety may be justly called the Goliath of all the pepper family; they grow uniformly of a very large size. The shape is well depicted in our illustration. They are of a brilliant scarlet color, flesh fully one-half inch in thickness. In flavor they are just hot enough to be pleasant to the taste. Each plant ripens from eight to twelve perfect fruits from eight to ten inches long by three inches thick. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, qr. lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Ger. Kuerbiss.

PUMPKIN.

Sp. Calabazza Amurilla.

Cashaw.—The best among the pumpkins; weigh as high as sixty to one hundred pounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Cheese.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese-box; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Sugar.—This great pie pumpkin is comparatively unknown outside of a few of the far eastern states, where it is used exclusively in making the celebrated Yankee pumpkin pies. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Mammoth.—A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over one hundred pounds. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Best variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white cream color, and has an excellent flavor. Good keeper. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Common Field.—Used for cattle feeding. We have the Kentucky Field or Sweet pumpkin, and the Connecticut Field or Yankee pumpkin. In ordering, please state which variety is wanted. Per. qrt, 30c, per. bu. \$4.

Japanese Pie.—See novelties.

POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES.

Our Sweet potatoes are all raised for us especially for seed; they are pure and of the right size for bedding, they have kept well so far and will be shipped from here in good condition. After being delivered to the Express or Railroad Co., our responsibility ceases, and we will not be responsible for any loss by heat or cold thereafter. Our Irish Potatoes we have grown for us in the Northern States by experienced growers, and after having sold Northern grown potatoes for several years, we know it positively by experience that they will do far better here than our home grown potatoes. They come in earlier and yield much better. Try our Northern grown once and you will be convinced of the above facts.

If different varieties are packed in one barrel, peck and bushel prices will be charged.

On large lots, will make special prices. Correspond with us.

Please state, in case supply of some kinds is exhausted, whether we shall return money or substitute other varieties of same value.

Prices Subject to market changes.

Sweet Potatoes.

Extra Early Carolina.—Extra early, bright yellow color, large cropper. Highly recommended, especially for all Northern sections. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Early Golden.—Extra early, larger size than preceding, but not as mealy, good yielder. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Red Bermuda.—Early variety, heavy yielder, light red color, in some sections called Red Yam. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Southern Queen.—Early, improvement on the White Bahama or Yam, large size. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Yellow Nansemond.—Standard variety for main crop, good keeper and of fine flavor. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Yellow Jersey.—Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Peck 50c, bu. 1.50, bbl. \$3.50.

Red Nansemond.—Differs from the Yellow Nansemond only in color. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Black Spanish.—Late variety of dark red color, good keeper and of fine quality. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Irish Potatoes.

Early Six Weeks.—See novelties.

Early Ohio.—Extra early; one of the best, if not the best for the Western States. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

Ohio Junior.—Extra early. Claimed to be an improvement on Early Ohio; somewhat smoother than Early Ohio. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

Early Market.—Extra early. A new and very handsome variety. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

Pootatuck.—Extra early, good sized tubers; skin rosy; of good quality. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

Sunrise.—Extra early; heavy yielder, and of fine quality. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Beauty of Hebron.—Extra early; very popular variety. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Signal.—Extra early; skin flesh-colored, fine quality and immense yielder. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

June Eating.—Extra early, good cooker and yielder, smooth and of fine appearance. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

The Vaughan.—Extra early, vines small, tubers large, smooth and handsome. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Northern Spy.—Extra early, white skin and flesh, good yielder and good cooker. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Polaris.—Medium early, long tubers; a good variety. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Chas. Downing.—Medium early, skin white, tubers nearly round. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Early Rose.—Medium early, standard variety. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Everitt.—Medium early, white skinned, an immense yielder. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Summit.—Medium early, large tubers and very profitable variety. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Puritan.—Medium early, a good yielder of large potatoes. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Arizona.—Medium early, an extra cropper and of very vigorous growth. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.—Medium early, skin and flesh white, excellent quality. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Mammoth Pearl.—Medium late, white, roundish and very productive. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Queen of the Valley.—Late, good cropper and of good quality. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Boston Red, or Irish Cup.—Late variety, Color red, sure cropper. Peck 50c, bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Ajax.—Introduced here only a few seasons ago and has proved the best late variety in yield, quality and keeping. Peck 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50, bu. \$4.00.

We can fill orders for nearly all standard varieties not catalogued here.

Ger. Radishes.

RADISH.

Sp. Rabanito.

Radishes thrive best in a light, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils do not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply sow from the middle of March to September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in hot-beds in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation; otherwise they will run to leaves.

Barteldes Glass.—See novelties.

Nonplus Ultra.—By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the best variety for forcing, as it will mature in eighteen to twenty-one days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Long Brightest Scarlet.—A new variety having several valuable advantages which may be summed up as follows: Extraordinary earliness, the roots being fit for use about 25 days after sowing; remarkably bright color, quite unique, being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of Radish; it is very slightly tipped white and the flesh is crisp and tender. In shape it is very regular, somewhat conical, and in size it is intermediate between the long and the half long sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

New Rosy Gem Radish.—This wonderful New Radish has won golden opinions in all sections of the country. It is one of the very earliest in cultivation. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious, never becoming hollow nor pithy; very desirable for growing under glass, and should be planted by everybody. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Early Erfurt Dark Red Round, or Deep Scarlet Turnip.—A decided improvement over the Early Scarlet Turnip Radish, as to almost merit a distinctive name. Grown side by side with other stock, its characteristics were so marked that it was easily picked out from the others. Its shape is of the best type of the round sorts; color of skin a very dark red, white flesh, with small tap-roots; the best for forcing. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

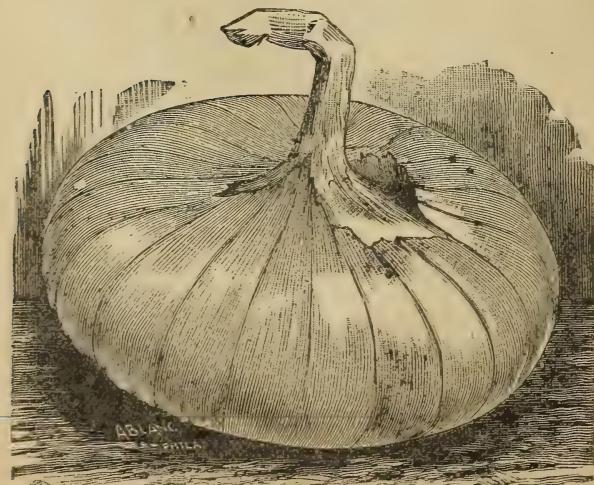
Early Scarlet Turnip.—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving of general cultivation, on account of its rich colors, crisp and tender qualities; it should be used while young. The Red and White do well mixed. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the Scarlet turnip variety. Pkt 5c. oz. 10c, qr. lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



ONIONS.

1. Earliest White Queen.	4. Large Red Wethersfield.
2. Yellow Danvers Flat.	5. Yellow Danvers Globe.
3. White Silver Skin.	6. El Paso.
7. Extra Early Red.	



Mammoth Silver King Onion.

Early White Turnip.—Like the preceding in shape, but in color pure white; flesh white and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the preceding and will bear heat without becoming spongy. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped.—A very early and handsome variety, of a lively rose color and oblong shape; top very small, very good. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early White, Olive Shaped.—Same as above, except in color. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top, Improved.—This is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet, small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 50c.

Wood's Early Frame.—A sub-variety of the preceding, not quite so long, and a little thicker: of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

New French Breakfast.—A medium-sized radish, olive shaped, with small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color except near the root, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, on account of its excellent qualities and beautiful color. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

Chartier's.—One of the most distinct varieties. Color, scarlet at top, shading to pink at center, and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender, and of mild and pleasant flavor. They remain of good quality for table use for a long time. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

White Giant Stuttgart.—Very large and of quick growth. In five or eight weeks after being sown it will produce roots as large as a Purple Winter Radish, and of most excellent quality. It withstands the severest heat, and grows to an immense size. Notwithstanding its large size, the quality is always the very finest; firm, brittle, and not pithy. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

Yellow Summer Turnip.—An excellent summer and fall sort, best to stand the heat; can be sown late; is a general favorite with market gardeners; large, oblong, russet color. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

Long White Vienna.—This new radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white in color; both skin and flesh are pure snow-white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt 5c, oz. 10c, qr. 1b. 20c, lb. 60c.

White Strasburg.—The roots, as shown in the illustration, are of handsome oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle, and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. No variety is better for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. The seed can be planted throughout the summer, and fine large roots will be rapidly formed. Valuable alike for the family and market garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Black Spanish (Winter).—This variety is sown the last of summer for fall and winter use, grows to a large size, of oblong shape, quite solid; if stored in pits, or packed away in sand, it will keep good until spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Rose-Colored China (Winter).—This variety is becoming very popular with market-gardeners; it is of a half-long shape, pink color; flesh solid. It has not that strong flavor peculiar to the Black Spanish, and keeps equally well. It should be sown during August. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

California White Mammoth.—A giant white fleshed fall radish, largely used in the markets of San Francisco. It grows from eight to twelve inches in length, and about two and a half in diameter, the flesh being solid, tender, and of very good flavor, which is maintained for many weeks after gathering. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Ger. Haferwurzed.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

Sp. Salsif.

The roots are boiled like carrots, as a vegetable dish; or, after being parboiled, are made into cakes with paste, and fried like oysters, which they closely resemble in flavor. The stalks of one year old are sometimes used in the spring as asparagus. Cultivated in all respects as is directed for carrot.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This new salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Ger. Rhabarber.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

Sp. Rúbarbo.

Sow seed in the seed bed early in the spring, and transplant in the autumn or ensuing spring to any desired situation, allowing the plants three feet square, apiece. We supply roots as well as seed.

Linnæus.—Early, large and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Victoria.—Very large, later than Linnæus. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Roots 75c. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

Ger. Spinat.

SPINACH.

Sp. Espinaca.

May be sown either broadcast or in drills. For spring and early summer use, sow as early as the ground can be tilled, and afterwards at short intervals. For the autumn supply, sow at close of summer.

Round Summer.—This variety is generally preferred for early sowing, and is the most popular with market-gardeners. Leaves large, thick, and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but it stands the winter very well. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

American Curled Savoy Leaved.—A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way peculiar to the Savoy cabbage, from whence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sorts, is fully as hardy, and in all other respects equal. The best and most productive sort for market gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

Prickly Winter.—The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly; leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

Large Round Leaf Viroflay.—A new variety, with very large, thick leaves. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

Long-Standing.—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. This valuable quality will be appreciated by market-gardeners. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 40c.

Ger. Speise Kuerbiss.

SQUASH.

Sp. Especie de la Calabaza.

Fordhook.—See novelties.

Early White Bush.—This is the well-known White Patty-pan Squash. The earliest to mature; very productive; light cream colored. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Golden Summer Crookneck.—A small, crooknecked, summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty excrescences. Very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Boston Marrow.—Oval in form: color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow; very desirable for late autumn and winter use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Hubbard.—The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with same care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 70c.

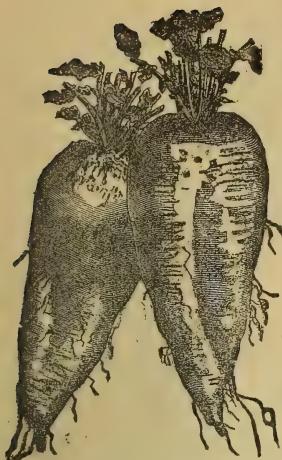
Marblehead.—It is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer grained and drier than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

Early Prolific Marrow.—This new Marrow Squash appears to be a valuable acquisition; for while it is remarkably productive, no variety can compete with it for earliness, it being about twelve days ahead of the Boston Marrow. Its color is most attractive—a brilliant orange-red; quality excellent; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

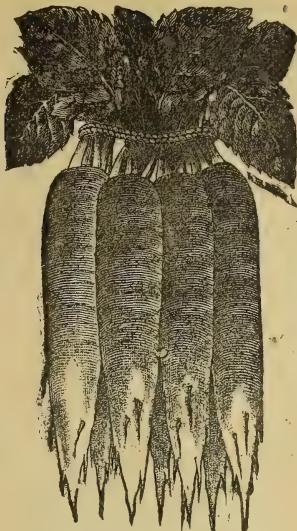
Mammoth Chili.—Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want "mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 200 to 300 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Sibleys.—One of the best shippers, owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet. It ripens very evenly, so that nearly the whole crop may be gathered at one picking. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.

Perfect Gem.—Equally valuable as a summer or winter variety, and entirely unlike any before offered. The squashes are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh fine grained, dry, very sweet, and of delicious flavor. Ripens early and may be kept till spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



California Mammoth Radish.



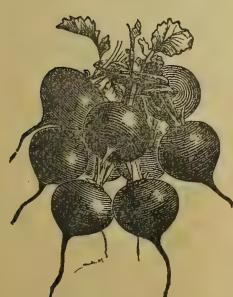
Chartiers Radish.



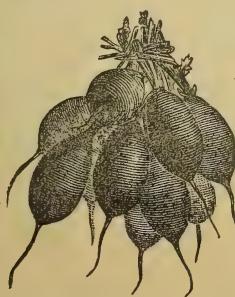
Black Spanish Radish.



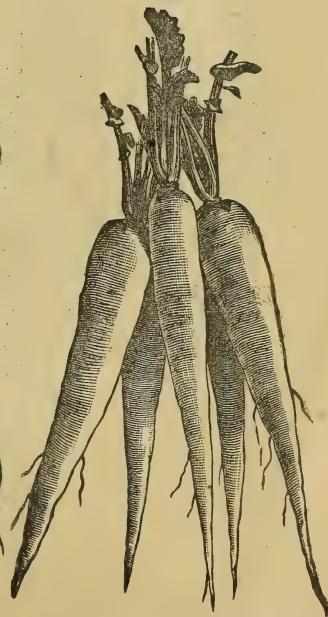
White Strasburg Radish.



Red Turnip Radish.



Scarlet Olive-Shaped Radish.



White Vienna Radish.

Essex Hybrid.—An improved American Turban, having the color, shape, and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

White Pineapple.—A new and distinct fall and winter variety. The color of the skin is a pure creamy white. It ripens with the Perfect Gem, but can be used much sooner, as it is excellent when quite young. It keeps well for months, is a strong grower and very prolific, yielding 5 to 8 perfect squashes to a vine. The flesh is very thick, of a creamy white color very fine grained, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

TOBACCO.

Connecticut Seed Leaf.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy, and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States, and in Canada, this variety is a staple crop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. 83.

Havana.—Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country, commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1. lb. \$4.

Missouri Broad Leaf.—A well-known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. 83.

White Burley.—A variety largely grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Ger. Liebesanfel.

TOMATO, OR LOVE APPLE.

Sp. Tomate.

Sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards, in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the tomato very early, it is necessary to start the plants in a hot-house, or they may be reared in a flower pot in a window, and subsequently transplanted.

New Stone.—See novelties.

New Peach.—See novelties.

Dwarf Champion.—Its habit of growth is peculiar, for not only is it dwarf and compact but the stem being thick, stiff and short jointed, it is actually self-supporting when laden with fruit—a characteristic we have seen in no other variety. The foliage is also distinct and peculiar, being very dark green in color, thick and corrugated. Its close upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is likely to be much greater; for in productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish-pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Hy. Manwaring, a gardener here, realized \$200 from one half acre, planted in Dwarf Champion Tomatoes. He commenced gathering them on June 1, and finished November 1. When frost killed the vines, fruit kept up its fine quality and good size for the whole time. Altogether the Dwarf Champion Tomato is a decided acquisition, whether wanted for market or private use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.00.

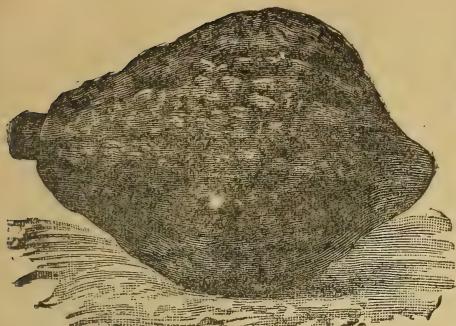
Extra Early, or Cluster.—Long, cultivated as the earliest variety; desirable only before others mature. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Canada Victor.—Very early, fruit of large size, exceedingly symmetrical and handsome; in ripening it has no green left around the stem, a great fault with many kinds otherwise good; heavy, full-meated, and rich, between round and oval in shape, and red in color. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

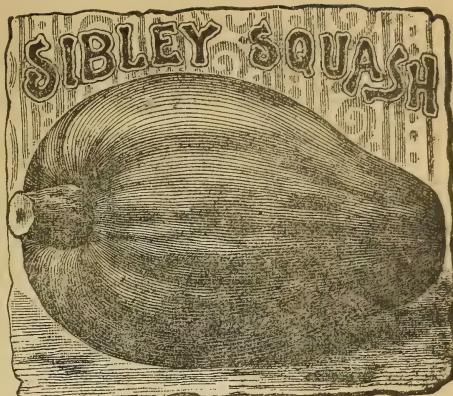
Volunteer.—Large size, averaging six to ten ounces, round, very smooth and perfect in form; color bright red; no core; very early, and when first fruiting ripening more abundantly than any other sort—a great advantage to market gardeners; quality very superior for table use and canning; enormously productive, ripen well to the stem. Take it altogether, as near perfection as a tomato can well be. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Mikado.—A new very early variety, which grows tomatoes of very large size. They are produced in large clusters, and are perfectly solid and of unsurpassed quality. The leaves differ from those of other kinds, being whole or entire, not cut or separated. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

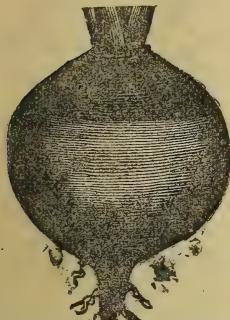
Essex Early Hybrid.—Quite an early variety, attaining a large size, perfectly smooth, and of a bright pink color. An abundant bearer, ripening all over evenly with no green spots. Entirely solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.



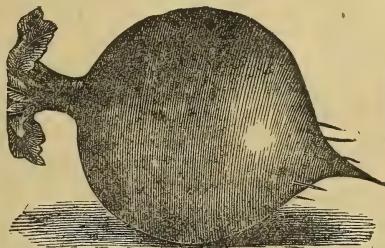
Prolific Marrow Squash.



Sibley Squash.



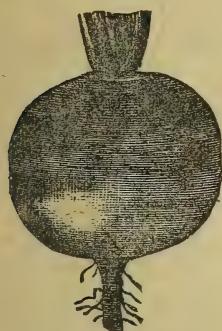
Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.



Yellow Aberdeen Turnip.



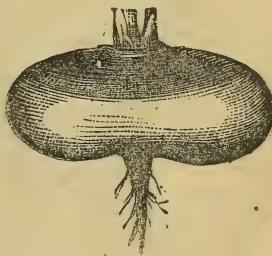
Ex. Early Purple Top
Munich Turnip.



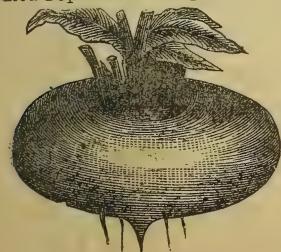
Red Top Globe Turnip.



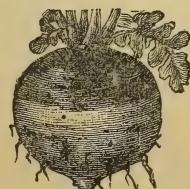
Sweet German Turnip.



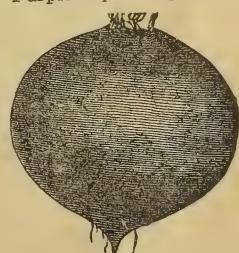
Purple Top Turnip.



White Flat Dutch Turnip.



Golden Globe Turnip.



Pm. White Globe Turnip.

Trophy.—An improved sort for either private use or market garden. By judicious, careful selection, the green corona or crown has nearly disappeared. It is large, smooth, solid, fine in color, prolific. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Acme.—A tomato of superior merit; size medium; shape slightly oval; color maroon or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and unusually solid. A characteristic of this tomato is its entire freedom from all irregularities, every specimen being as smooth as an apple. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Livingston's Perfection.—It is shaped like the Acme, somewhat larger, the same flavor, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, with more flesh and fewer seeds. A heavy cropper, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. It is entirely free from black rot at the blossom end. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Paragon.—Here we have a variety which surpasses anything ever before offered. It is the perfection of a tomato, large, solid, and smooth as an apple, and deep red. It is superb. No praise can be too high. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Livingston's Favorite.—It is the largest perfect shaped tomato in cultivation. It has no green core, is as smooth as an apple, never cracks after ripening. It is a brilliant dark glossy-red color, ripening all over and through evenly. It has not so much early ripe fruit as some varieties, but it bears continuously till frost. It has but few seeds, and weighs heavier than any tomato of its size. For canning or shipping it has no equal. The flavor is delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Livingston's Beauty.—The color is a very glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four or five large fruits, retaining its large size very late in the season. It is very productive, and will yield more pounds of fruit to the acre than any other kind. It ripens very early and evenly, and is perfect in shape. It is free from rot and a splendid keeper. For early market and shipping it cannot be exceeded. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Mayflower.—Of a brilliant red color, ripens early and well up to the stem; of good size, about one-third larger than the Acme. Its shape is globular, slightly flattened, and generally grows very smooth. It is very productive and of fine quality. A really fine variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

The Cardinal.—New early sort of brilliant cardinal color; flesh deep red with no green core, firm and solid; it is round, smooth and handsome and ripens uniformly. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Plum.—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Pear-Shaped.—A small, red, pear-shaped variety; fine for preserving, Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Red Cherry.—A small early variety, size and shape of a cherry; for pickling. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Ger. Weisse Ruebe.

TURNIP.

Sp. Nabo.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—See novelties.

Early Purple Top Munich.—As shown in the illustration, this is a remarkably handsome turnip. Very distinct and valuable. It is the earliest variety now in cultivation, forms bulbs six inches in diameter within three months. It is very smooth, growing entirely above the ground, white color with a bright purplish-red top, and a few leaves; very productive. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 50c.

Early White Egg.—A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for fall market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 50c.

Early Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).—This is the popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple-top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Amber Globe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 50c.

Early Flat Red, or Purple-Top (Strap-Leaved).—Is so nearly akin to the Early Dutch—differing only in the color of the crown—that its appearance (with that exception,) quality and habit may be said to be identical; both are remarkably quick growth, the bulbs set flat upon the surface of the earth; the foliage sparse in comparison with the size of the bulb, thus admitting of close culture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c. lb. 50c.

Large Early Red-Top Globe.—A variety of recent introduction, of large size, of rapid growth, unusually attractive, and approved and admired by all who have seen it. We confidently recommend it as a valuable acquisition. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Cow-Horn.—It is without question a delicate and good-flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinctive feature is its rapid growth. Its best season is the autumn and early winter, as it is likely to decay toward spring. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. We commend it as desirable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior as a table variety. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Purple-Top Yellow Rutabaga —The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet, and well-flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe (Strap-Leaved).—This is a free-growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. Turnip cultivators need not hesitate to sow it for stock, market or family use; it is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties; may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn, and is admirable for table use in early winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Yellow Aberdeen, or Scotch Yellow.—This is a highly approved cattle turnip, attaining a large size. It is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and is in every respect reliable. It is celebrated for cattle-feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Sweet German.—Flesh white, hard, and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnips. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.

Leaved).—One of the best varieties, either for table use
Flesh yellow, fine grained, and sweet; color of skin yellow
ll, a good cropper, and grow to a very large size. Pkt.

ARTIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

Anise (Ger. Anis).—This Herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. They are used in restoring the tone of the stomach generally. Sow where it is to stand, early in Spring, in light soil, and thin out the plants to three inches apart. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Balm (Ger. Melisse).—A hardy perennial, and has an aromatic taste, and a grateful, fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage, called Balm Wine. It is readily propagated, either by slips, or by parting the roots in Spring. Plant ten inches apart, giving them plenty of water, if dry. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Borage (Ger. Gurken Kraut).—In Germany the leaves are cut and used for cucumber salad; the flowers make a beautiful garnish. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Basil, Sweet (Ger. Basilicum).—The leaves and the tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and in sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes introduced into salads. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Caraway (Ger. Kuemmel).—Extensively grown in England and other countries of various purposes. Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to be a tonic. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Caraway (Ger. Kuemmel).—This plant is from the South of Europe. Its tender leaves and roots are used for soups and salads. Its seeds have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and are used medicinally. Annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Caraway (Ger. Kuemmel).—This plant is from the South of Europe. Its tender leaves and roots are used for soups and salads. Its seeds have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and are used medicinally. Annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Caraway (Ger. Andorn).—A native of Europe. It has a strong, aromatic smell and taste, and is used as a tonic. It is also used in cases of pulmonary complaints. Perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Sage (Ger. Salbei).—Sage has been cultivated from the earliest times, and is well known as possessing many excellent qualities. The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Sweet Marjoram (Ger. Marjoran).—A native of Portugal. An aromatic of very sweet flavor; the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Sweet Thyme (Ger. Thymian).—It is a native of Greece. It is both a medicinal and a culinary herb. Thyme tea is a cure for nervous headache. Height six or eight inches. Perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

Sweet Fennel (Ger. Fenchel).—It is also from the South of Europe, and is of the same nature as Dill. The stalks are sometimes blanched and eaten like Celery. The seeds are used as a carminative; also medicinal. Perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Savory (Ger. Bohnenkraut).—A native of Italy. Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. If powdered finely and sealed tightly in glass bottles, will retain their flavor a long time. Annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Chervil (Ger. Kerbel).—A native of South Europe. It is used for soups and salads. An Annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Lavender (Ger. Spiklavendel).—It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Rosemary (Ger. Rosmarin).—A native of the South of Europe. It is used in many diseases quite successfully, among which are chlorosis and nervous headache. The tops are used only as a medicine. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

Rue (Ger. Raute).—It is also from the South of Europe. It is used in nervous complaints, but must be used with caution, as it is very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. The leaves possess its only virtue. A perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Saffron (Ger. Safran).—Pick the flowers, and dry, for their medicinal qualities. An annual. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Sorrel Broadleaved (Ger. Sauerampfer).—A native of Italy. It is used in soups and salads, and is sometimes cooked as Spinach. Sorrel is antiseptic, and is given as a remedy for the scury. Perennial. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Wormwood (Ger. Wermuth).—Used for medicinal purposes; it is also beneficial to poultry, and should be placed in poultry grounds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Dandelion (Ger. Löwenzahn).—The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is sometimes cultivated for Spring greens, or for blanching or salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. The seed should be sown in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and 12 inches apart. The plants will be ready for use the following Spring. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Dandelion, Large Leaved.—Double the size of the Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Hyssop (Ger. Isop).—A hardy perennial with an aromatic taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in asthma. flavoring summits and leaves are the parts used. It likes Pkt. 5c, should be thinned to eighteen inches apart.

Burnet (Ger. Garten Burnet).—Used for medicinal oz. 15c.

Cumin (Cuminum Cynimum).—Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Hopseed (Ger. Hopfen).—Pkt. 5c, oz. \$1.50.

Catnip.—A great favorite medicinal herb. Pkt 5c, oz. 40c.

TWO NEW HONEY PLANTS.

Spider Plant.—A plant recently brought to notice as a wonderful Honey-producer; grows about two feet high and produces a great abundance of bloom from middle of June till in October, but only during morning hours as late as 8 to 10, and in the evening after 5 o'clock. The sight of a whole plant loaded with honey, is enough to set any bee-keeper crazy. With plants set 3 feet apart each way, one acre will contain about 5,000 plants, and will yield 60 gallons of honey during the season when in bloom. As bees do not work on the Spider Plant; except in the morning and evening, the Simpson Honey Plant described below should go with it. One ounce will produce enough honey plants for one acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.

Simpson's Honey Plant.—A large, coarse-growing plant from 4 to 5 feet high, branching top covered with innumerable little flowers, which are dark red; the outer part and lighter as it approaches the seed ball. The ball is at the base of the leaf, and is hollow. This hollow ball is filled with a substance deposited, that in two minutes after being licked off, gives a shining drop of nectar. The process can be kept up, and the plant will yield honey, that a branch removed and placed in water will drop. It commences to bloom about the 15th of July and remains in flower till the first frost. One ounce will produce enough plants for one acre. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.

COLLECTION OF 25 PACKETS CHOICE VEGETABLE SEED & 5 PACKETS FLOWER SEEDS FOR \$1.00 REGULAR PRICE \$1.85



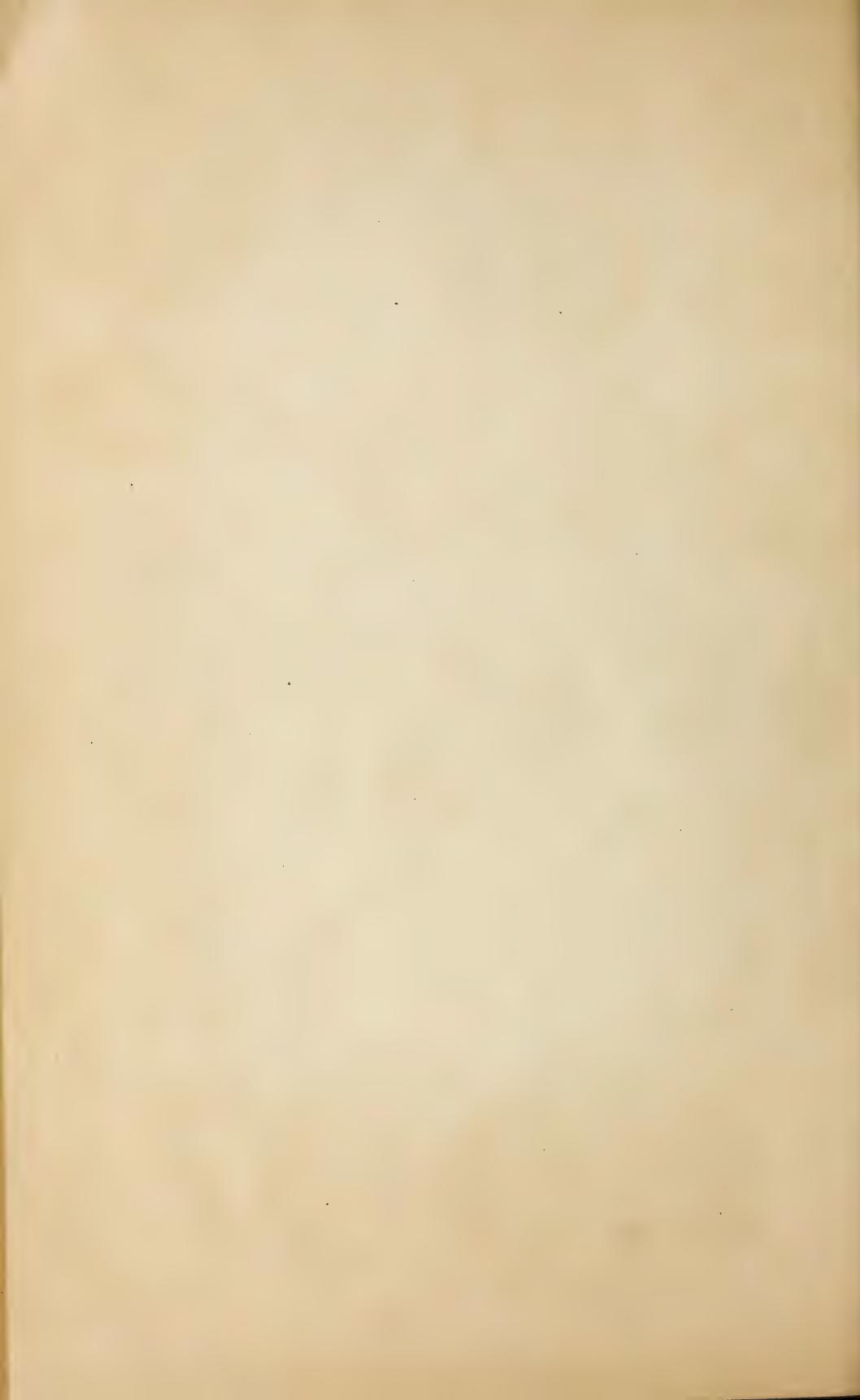
AROMAT



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FOR \$ 1.00

AS THESE COLLECTIONS ARE PUT UP IN ADVANCE WE CANNOT ALLOW ANY CHANGE FROM ABOVE.



DESCRIPTIVE LIST and directions for the culture of FLOWER SEEDS.

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

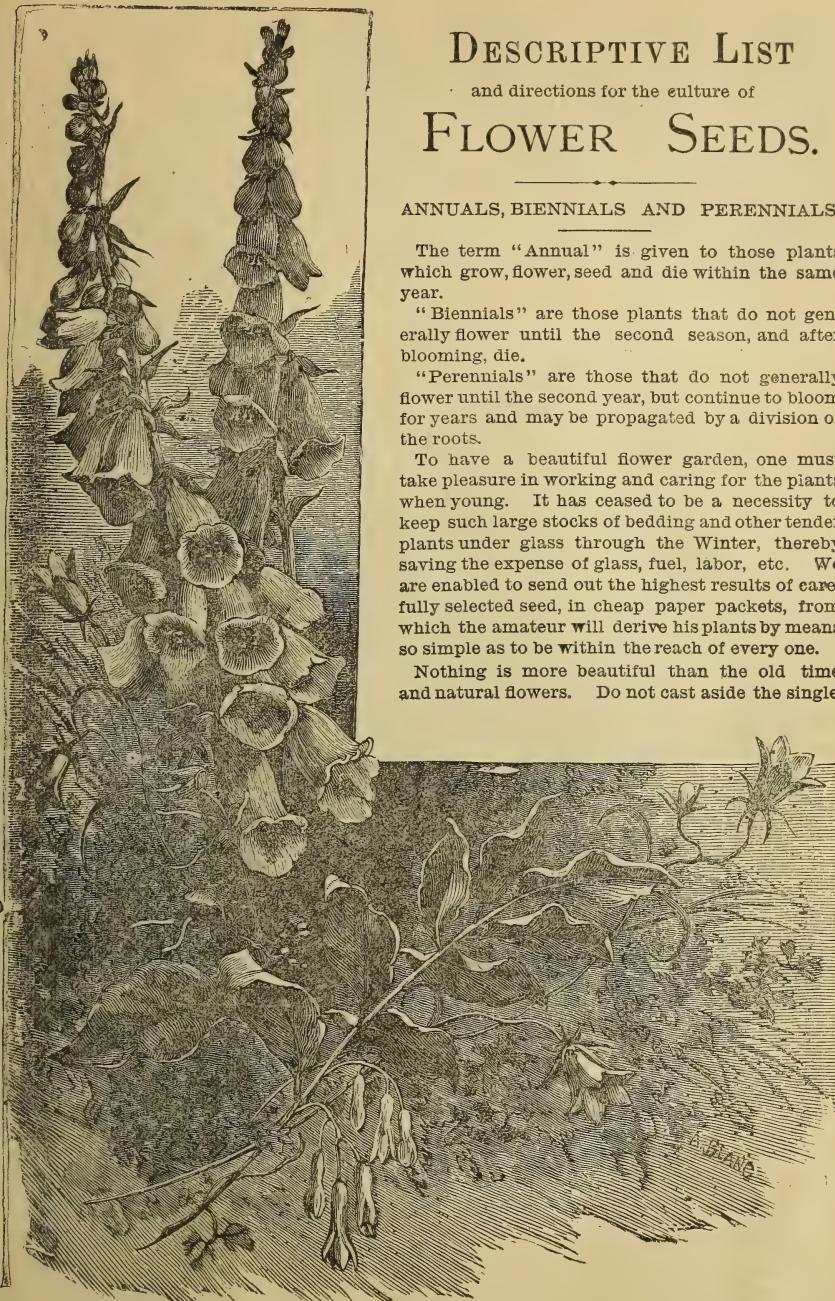
The term "Annual" is given to those plants which grow, flower, seed and die within the same year.

"Biennials" are those plants that do not generally flower until the second season, and after blooming, die.

"Perennials" are those that do not generally flower until the second year, but continue to bloom for years and may be propagated by a division of the roots.

To have a beautiful flower garden, one must take pleasure in working and caring for the plants when young. It has ceased to be a necessity to keep such large stocks of bedding and other tender plants under glass through the Winter, thereby saving the expense of glass, fuel, labor, etc. We are enabled to send out the highest results of carefully selected seed, in cheap paper packets, from which the amateur will derive his plants by means so simple as to be within the reach of every one.

Nothing is more beautiful than the old time and natural flowers. Do not cast aside the single



Foxglove.

Petunias, Hollyhocks, Fox-gloves, Forget-me-nots, and the old-time Phlox and Paeonias, for nothing is handsomer than the old fashioned flowers. Were we to assist nature more, rather than try to create monstrosities, our garden would look by far more beautiful and natural.

The general rule for sowing Flower Seeds as well as any other seeds, is to sow them at the proper depth; and the depth at which they are sown should in every instance be governed by the size of the seed itself. As the sprouts of small seeds are naturally small, if sown as deep as large seeds they will be either unusually long in starting, or more likely perish in the ground after sprouting, for want of sufficient strength in the young sprouts to force a passage through the soil. Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Campanula, Digitalis, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground after making quite smooth with the back of a spade, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil, and afterward protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains by a cloth, mat, or some green branches stuck around it.

Another object to be considered, is the soil into which Flower Seeds are to be sown. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally, is a light friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. A great many varieties will live in almost any kind of soil, except it be extremely dry, calcareous, or of a stiff heavy character; still to give them a fair chance for development, some little pains should be taken in adding to the soil as much as possible, what may be wanting in it. Deep digging and enriching with thoroughly decayed manure is the least that should be done. If the weather after sowing should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown with a fine rose watering pot, regularly but slightly every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during their process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From a neglect or oversight of this arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is shorter or longer in the different kinds of seeds, patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with seeds of a slowly germinating character. The patience of a devoted florist, however, never exhausts in these manipulations, and the certainty of his final success repays him fully for the little trouble.

ABRONIA.—A handsome trailing plant, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color, rosy lilac, with white eye. Fine for baskets and vases, as well as the garden. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing, as it grows much surer. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, and transplant one foot apart, in light sandy soil. In bloom from the last of July till after heavy frost in October. Half hardy annual.

Abromia umbellata, per packet..... 5 cents.

ABUTILON, (Chinese Bell Flower).—Desirable plants for the conservatory in Winter and effective border plants during Summer, producing a profusion of lovely bellshaped flowers. Half hardy shrubs. Height 3 to 6 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow under grass before April, and plants will bloom the first season. For Winter flowering, sow in August or September. Perennial.

Abutilon finest mixed, per packet..... 15 cents.

ACROCLINIUM, (Everlasting).—The Acroclinium is one of the most beautiful of everlasting flowers. It is of strong growth, and bears a great number of pink and white Daisy like flowers, with a yellow center. Should be gathered the first day they open, before fully open, to secure a bright center when dried. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground the last of May; transplant to eight inches apart. Half hardy annual.

Acroclinium, mixed colors, per packet..... 5 cents. —
" white, per packet..... 10 cents. |

ADLUMIA, (Climbing Fumitory).—A most beautiful and graceful climber thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, and Alleghany Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three Summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in April, and the following Autumn transplant to the place where they are required to blossom. Hardy biennial climber.

Adlumia Cirrhosa, per packet..... 10 cents.

ADONIS.—Plants with fine and graceful foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. Grows well in the shade, or under trees. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in the garden the last of May or the first of June; transplant to eight inches apart. In bloom from July till frost. Hardy annual.

Adonis aestivalis, per packet..... 5 cents.

ACERATUM.—Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer; plants flower well in the house in Winter, when potted in the Fall before frost. Height 12 inches. Hardy annual.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes indoors, early, or in open ground about the last of May. Cover the seed thinly, and keep the surface moist by covering it with straw or some other light material, until the seed germinates; transplant to six or eight inches apart,

Ageratum Mexicanum, per packet.....5 cents.

ACROSTEMMA.—A very pretty annual, blooming freely from the middle of July till frost, with flowers resembling a single pink; borne on long slender stems. Make a fine display grown in flats or masses, their brilliant colors of crimson, rose and shades of purple remaining a long time in perfection. Look finely when grown among tall plants and shrubbery—Gladiolas, Roses, etc. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, the last of May, or earlier in boxes, cover thinly with fine earth; transplant to eight inches apart in common soil.

Agrostemma cœli rosa, per packet.....5 cents.

ALONSOA.—An attractive bedding plant, with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house they bloom well during Winter. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in nicely prepared soil, the last of May or first of June; transplant to eight inches apart. Half hardy annual.

Alonsoa myrtifolia, per packet.....5 cents.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.—A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of bloom through the Summer, and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum maritimum, (Sweet) per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 80 cents.

AMARANTHUS.—Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height 2 to 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Seeds may be sown in the garden in May or first of June; transplant as soon as large enough to handle, to eight or ten inches apart. The plants do not usually show their brilliant colors until nearly full grown. Hardy annual.

Amaranthus, tri-color, (Joseph's Coat) per packet.....5 cents.

“ *caudatus*, (Love lies bleeding) per packet.....5 cents.

“ *cruentus*; (Princess Feather) per packet.....5 cents.

“ *melancholicus ruber*, per packet.....5 cents.

AMMOBIUM, (Everlasting).—A small white immortelle, or everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh, and drying admirably for Winter bouquets; producing a succession of bloom from July till frost. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, early, and transplant to eight inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. Hardy annual.

Ammobium alatum, per packet.....5 cents.

ANACALLIS.—A class of plants finely adapted for baskets, vases, or rock-works and for small beds. Succeed best in a sunny situation, covering the ground with a profusion of rich colored flowers during the summer. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, indoors, early, or later in the garden; treat same as Verbenas when planted out; transplant six inches apart, in light rich soil.

Anagallis, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

ANTIRRHINUM, (Snapdragon).—One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue, for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frosts. A great variety of beautiful color, striped and variegated with other brilliant shades. The plants should be covered with pine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive, and bloom finely in the second year. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, and cover thinly with fine earth; transplant to one foot apart the last of May. Perennial.

Antirrhinum, dwarf, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine).—The old single varieties of columbine have been known and admired for centuries, under the name of Honeysuckle. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. Height 1 to 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Seed may be sown in the open ground in Spring or Autumn; they can also be increased by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

ARCEMONIE.—Free blooming plants, sometimes called prickly Poppy. The flowers are large, brilliant, and resemble the single Poppy. The leaves are armed with slender prickles and marked with white stripes, and are rather pretty. They should, however, occupy an inconspicuous position in the background. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seed barely sufficient to hide it from sight, and keep the surface moist by shading with paper till the seed germinates. Transplant about the first of June, to a rather moist soil; will do better if shaded by tall-growing plants.

Argemone, mixed colors, per packet..... 5 cents.

ARMERIA, (Sea Pink).—These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work, and edging walks. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Start in hot bed or boxes and transplant afterwards.

Armeria maritima, (rosy pink) per packet..... 5 cents.

ASPERULA.—A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. For button-hole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height nine inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes and cover lightly with fine earth; transplant the last of May to six inches apart. Hardy annual.

Asperula azurea setosa, per packet..... 5 cents.

ASTER.—No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. Height 1 to 2 feet.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown early in the Spring, and the young plants transplanted from one to two feet apart, according to the height and size.

<i>Aster, new rose</i> ,.....	per packet,	10 cents.
" <i>crown</i> , white center.....	"	10 cents.
" <i>white rose</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>dwarf bouquet</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>dwarf rose</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>peony flowered</i> ,.....	"	10 cents.
" <i>needle</i> ,.....	"	10 cents.
" <i>globe</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>Chinese</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>German quilled</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>Victoria</i>	"	10 cents.
" <i>Mixed</i>	"	10 cents.

BALSAM.—The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though some semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. Require a rich, deep soil, good culture and plenty of space, to grow to perfection. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house, in April, or in open ground in May; and when the second leaf has made a little growth, transplant to one foot apart. As the side branches grow, pinch off all but three or four; pinching off the center shoot makes the plant stocky and improves the quality of the flowers. Tender annual.

<i>Balsam, double French</i> , per packet.....	5 cents.	Per ounce, \$1.00
" <i>double camellia</i> , per packet.....	5 cents.	Per " 1.00
" " <i>white</i> , per packet	5 cents.	Per " 1.00
" " <i>spotted</i> , per packet.....	5 cents.	Per " 1.00
" " <i>dwarf</i> , per packet.....	5 cents.	Per " 1.00

BARTONIA.—A very pretty flowering plant from California, of the Gentian family, producing a profusion of fine, bright, metallic yellow blossoms about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The leaves are thistle-like and dark green, covered with down. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—It succeeds best when planted in a hot bed and transplanted into rich, moist ground, but suffers from dry weather. Tender annual.

Bartonia aurea, per packet..... 5 cents.

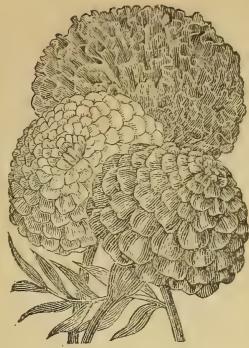
BALLOON VINE.—A rapid growing, handsome climber, with compact foliage, and with a peculiar inflated capsule, from which the plant derives its name. Height 5 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in the garden, only after the ground has become warm, in June. Grows best in a warm, sheltered situation. Half hardy annual.

Cadiospermum, per packet..... 5 cents.



Asters, Needle.



Asters, German Quilled.



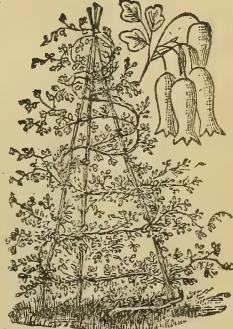
Asters, Dwarf Bouquet.



Adonis.



Amaranthus.



Adlumia.



Bellflower.



Balsam



Abutilon.

BACHELORS' BUTTON.—Showy annual, of easy culture. Flowering freely, with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, in May or first of June; transplant to six inches apart.

Centaurea Cyanus, per packet.....5 cents.

BRACHYCOMB, (Swanriver Daisy).—A delicate, dwarf growing plant suitable for growing in masses, edgings and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue, lilac and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell shaped. After blooming, the petals of the flower roll up closely. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in March in hot bed, or in pots in the house; transplant in May. Blooms from June to September. Hardy annual.

Brachycomb, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

BROWALLIA.—Handsome, profuse-blooming plants, covered with pretty blue and white blossoms throughout the whole summer. Height 1½ feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot bed, and transplant to border in June, one foot apart. The plants are quite minute when they first come up, and should be protected from the hot sun, or they will be destroyed. Half hardy annual.

Browallia, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).—A pretty annual, with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early Summer until Autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes early, or in open ground the last of May; transplant into sandy loam. Set the plants six inches apart.

Cacalia cocinea, per packet.....5 cents.

CALANDRINA.—A fine plant for growing in masses, having large fleshy leaves and succulent stems like the Portulaca, and producing an abundance of rosy lilac blossoms which, when fully expanded, make a beautiful appearance. The plants are in bloom a long time. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot bed, early in Spring, and planted out in June, in rich sandy loam in masses. Tender annual, but perennial if protected in Winter.

Calandrina grandiflora, per packet.....10 cents.

CALEMPELIS.—A beautiful tender climber from Chili, with delicate foliage, and bright orange blossoms, in racemes, freely produced late in season. Height 16 feet.

CULTURE.—The plants should be started early in hot beds, and potted when five leaves have formed, and plant out in June. The seed is difficult to vegetate. Tender perennial.

Calempelis seaber, per packet.....5 cents.

CALENDULA.—This splendid variety has large double flowers, beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest Aster. Each petal of pale straw color is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July till frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display that has been introduced for many years. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes early or in open ground in May or June, transplant to one foot apart.

Calendula officinalis, per packet.....5 cents.

CALLA.—An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing-room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Height 1 to 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring in green-house, and transplant the small bulbs produced from seed during Fall, into pots. Half hardy perennial.

Calla aethiopica, per packet.....15 cents.

CALLIRHOE.—Pretty trailing plants, subdigitate leaves and prostrate habit, producing beautiful large, silver-shaped blossoms, which resemble the Portulaca in form, and are of a rich, purplish-crimson color. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Plant in hot bed, and transplant 1½ feet apart. Hardy trailing annual.

Callirhoe involucrata, per packet.....5 cents.

CALLIOPSIS.—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart. Hardy annual.

Calliopsis, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

CAMPANULA; (Bell Flower).—The Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, and also a number annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height, 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Seed may be sown in the open ground, or under glass. Transplant about the first of June to a rather moist soil. Hardy annual.

Campanula, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER.—One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded have a fanciful resemblance in shape to canary birds. Height 8 feet.

CULTURE.—Start indoors, and transplant; or plant in open ground only after it is thoroughly warm—the first of June. Furnish strings or trellis-work for it to run upon. Half hardy annual.

Tropaeolum Canariense, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce 80 cents.

CANDYTUFT.—All the colors of Candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance, and profusion of bloom. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in the garden, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and at intervals during the summer. Transplant to six inches apart. Hardy annual.

Candytuft, mixed, colors, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

“ white, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

“ dwarf, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

CANNA.—Stately plants, with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxuriant and tropical appearance; are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of four or five contrasting colors are very effective. Height 3 feet.

CULTURE. Soak the seeds in hot water half an hour before sowing. Sow in a warm place the middle of April, or in the open ground only after it is quite warm the first of June. Transplant to one foot apart in rich soil. The plants grow very rapidly, and soon make a good display, and increase in attractiveness till frost. Tender annual.

Canna, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce, 50 cents.

CANTERBURY BELLS.—A handsome perennial, with blue, white and rose shaped flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Fine for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, the first to the middle of June; when of sufficient size to handle, transplant to six inches apart, in good soil. On the approach of freezing weather, cover with pine boughs or leaves, just sufficiently to exclude the rays of the sun. They blossom much better for this protection. Hardy biennial.

Campanula medium, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

CARNATION.—This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than when grown from cuttings taken from old plants. This seed will produce a fine variety of colors, with flowers of good size and substance. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, indoors, in April or May, and transplant to the garden in June, where they should grow till October, when they should be covered with a frame for protection during the winter. This will give the most satisfactory bloom, but the plants may be left in the open border and covered with pine boughs or pine needles, and will usually keep fine. Half-hardy perennial.

Carnation, German, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce \$2.00

CASTOR BEAN; (Ricinus).—A luxuriant, expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate, and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet.

CULTURE.—To obtain the finest plants, sow early in a warm place; when three inches high, transplant to small pots singly; their growth will not be checked when removed to the garden in June. Water frequently with liquid manure. Tender annual.

Ricinus sanguineus, large red, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

CASSIA.—Is a very good annual, with pretty light green foliage, similar to the Sensitive Plants; has plenty of bright, golden-yellow flowers. It is of a dwarfish character; and makes a very pretty border. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Start in a hot bed, in pots, and transplant into a warmer situation, six inches apart.

Cassia, dwarf, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

CATCHFLY, (Silene).—A showy, free, flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds, and ribbons. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in the garden, in May or first of June; transplant to six inches apart. Hardy annual.

Silene armeria, per packet.....5 cents.

CENTAUREA, (Dusty Miller).—Magnificent foliage plants of silvery white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow under glass, or in boxes, early, and transplant in May.

Centaurea, Dusty Miller, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

CENTRANTHUS.—Umbels or clusters of rose-colored and white flowers, forming a compact mass of bloom, and making a fine display in July and August. It is very pretty for bouquets. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, the last of May or the first of June, and transplant to eight inches apart, in rather moist soil. Hardy annual.

Centranthus, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

CHRISANTHEMUM.—For late Autumn blooming in the house, after the frost has destroyed all the bright colors in the garden there is no flower to take the place of this. Colors golden yellow, white, tinted with yellow and brown. Finely shaped, double flowers produced in profusion, nearly covering the plants. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, indoors, transplant into good soil in the garden, the first of June. On the approach of frost, remove to the house, where it will continue in bloom a long time. Hardy annual.

Chrysanthemum, double, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

CLARKIA.—The Clarkia is held in great estimation in Europe, and especially in England, where it is as common as the Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors, double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by Spring to make a good bloom. Hardy annual. Height 1½ feet.

Clarkia pulchella, per packet.....5 cents.

CLEMATIS.—Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Nice for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through Winter is advised. Will do well in any garden soil. Height 15 feet.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in fall or winter in shallow boxes, as they generally remain dormant a long time even in green-house. In the spring, when plants are one to two inches high, transplant into boxes or small pots before setting out in open ground in May.

Clematis, fine mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.—Very attractive and justly much admired greenhouse plant. Greenhouse perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow under glass and transplant in Summer.

Cineraria hybrida grandiflora, per packet.....25 cents.

COBÆA.—A splendid climbing plant, with large, purple, bell-shaped flowers, and elegant tendrils, when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height 15 to 20 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow early, indoors putting the seed edge down, and keep slightly moist until the young plants appear. Plant out after the ground has become settled and warm,—about the first of June. The plants can be carefully potted before frost in the Autumn, and will bloom in the house during the Winter. Tender perennial.

Cobæa scandens, per packet.....10 cents.

COCK'S COMB, (Celosia).—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 to 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, early; transplant the first of June, one foot apart, in rich soil; keep well watered during dry weather. Blossoms in August and September. Tender annual.

Celosia Cristata, dwarf, crimson, per packet.....10 cents.

" " " mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

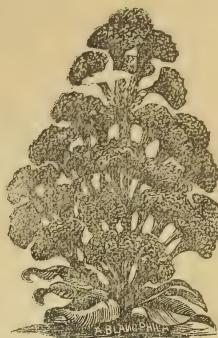
" " " feathered, per packet.....10 cents.



Clarkia.



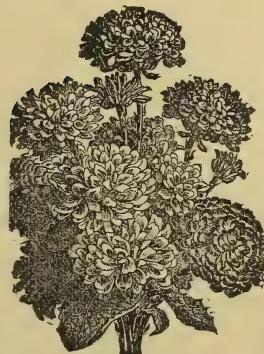
Cockscomb.



Cockscomb.



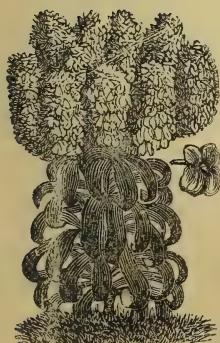
Convolvulus Minor.



Cineraria.



Calla.



Candytuft.



Chrysanthemum.



Clematis.

COLEUS.—Probably there is no other kind of foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the green house or garden decoration, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height 1 to 2 feet.

CULTURE.—They could be planted in a green house or in a warm situation indoors, in a temperature of 70°, and can be bedded out as soon as danger of frost is over. They will continue to grow and thrive until cut down by frost in Autumn. Slips should be taken from the finest, which will grow finely all Winter, if potted and placed in green houses or conservatory.

Coleus, new hybrids, mixed, per packet..... 20 cents.

COLLINSIA.—The Collinsia is a very pretty free blooming, hardy annual. The marble or many colored flowers are in whorls of five or six blossoms, and three or more whorls on each stem. Height 1½ feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seed barely sufficient to hide it from sight and keep the surface moist by shading with paper till the seed germinates. Transplant about the first of June, to a rather moist soil; will do better if shaded by tall growing plants. Hardy annual.

Collinsia, mixed colors, per packet..... 5 cents.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.—A trailing or procumbent plant, with flowers of rich shades of blue in some specimens rivaling the Pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July till after severe frosts. Height 10 inches

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, any time after it is in working condition. Transplant to 18 inches apart. The plants will cover the space completely, producing a mass of bloom throughout the Summer. Half hardy annual.

Convolvulus minor, per packet..... 5 cents.

CREPIS.—Very pretty unobtrusive plants, bearing double flowers of a variety of striking colors. They are known in some sections as the Hawk Weed. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Any good common soil will suit them, and if sown in open border early in Spring they will flower from July to October. Grown in masses and thinned to 18 inches apart they are very effective. Hardy annual.

Crepis, mixed colors, per packet..... 5 cents.

CUCUMIS, (Wild Cucumber).—Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of their growth. Height 6 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, after seeds are soaked in lukewarm water for a day or two, otherwise they may not vegetate until another year after planting. Half hardy annual.

Cucumis, mixed, per packet..... 5 cents. Per ounce 80 cents.

CYPRESS VINE—One of the most beautiful of the climbers; fine, delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work etc., is surpassed for grace and beauty. Height 8 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, only after it is thoroughly warm. May be sown in boxes in the house and transplanted about the first of June. Soak the seed two hours in lukewarm water before sowing. Tender annual.

Ipomea quamoclit, mixed colors, per packet..... 10 cents. Per ounce 50 cents.

DAISY.—Charming little plants for edgings and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height six inches.

CULTURE.—Sow early in hot bed, and when large enough transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation. Set the plants six inches apart. Roots can be divided any time. Flowers are most abundant in Spring. Tender perennial.

Bellis perennis; double mixed, per packet..... 10 cents.

DATURA.—An attractive plant with large foliage and of vigorous growth, producing a succession of large, white, purple-tinted, trumpet shaped flowers, larger than a calla lily, and having a faint perfume. The plant usually endures the Winter, and blooms, for several years. Height 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Start in the house and transplant about the first of June into good, rich soil, giving them plenty of room—at least two feet apart each way. In bloom from August till frost. Hardy annual.

Datura Wrightii, per packet..... 10 cents

DAHLIA.—This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the Autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in most any soil, from seed sown in the Spring. Height 4 to 6 feet.

CULTURE.—The seed can be sown in shallow pans, any time from March till July, and the seedlings transplanted to small pots. As soon as they are strong enough (but not until danger of frost is over) plant out one foot apart. These plants will make tubers which should be taken up in the Fall and kept through the Winter in a dry place, away from frost, and planted out in Spring, when they will blossom the following Autumn. Half hardy perennial.

<i>Dahlia</i> , finest double mixed, per packet	15 cents.
" single " "	10 cents.

DIDISCUS.—Delicate sky-blue blossoms, produced in numerous umbels or hemispherical heads. The flowers are singularly formed and very striking. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—The seed can be sown in open ground in May, and it will begin to flower in July or August; if started in hot bed, will bloom in June. Set plants 2 feet apart. Hardy annual.

<i>Didicus caeruleus</i> , per packet	10 cents.
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ERYANTHUS.—As fine as Pampas Grass, which it resembles, and much superior for a northern climate, being quite hardy. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring in open ground, and thin to a foot apart. Hardy annual.

<i>Eryanthus ravenna</i> ,	10 cents.
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ERYSIMUM.—Sweet scented flowers, growing in spikes; very good for bouquets remaining a long time fresh and bright. In bloom throughout the Summer, from June till frost. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in finely prepared soil, in May; transplant to six or eight inches apart. Hardy annual.

<i>Erysimum</i> , mixed colors, per packet	5 cents.
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ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July till after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus, contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in the garden as soon as it can be easily worked in Spring, and thin out to one foot apart. Half hardy perennial.

<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> , per packet	5 cents.
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EUTOCA.—Showy, free-flowering plants, with brilliant colors. The blue is very desirable for bouquets; a branch placed in water will remain bright a long time. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, the last of May or the first of June; transplant into light soil. Hardy annual.

<i>Eutoca</i> , mixed colors, per packet	5 cents.
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EUPHORBIA.—Leaves light green, finely veined and margined with white. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in the garden during May or the first of June. Transplant to six or eight inches apart in common soil. Hardy annual.

<i>Euphorbia variegata</i> , per packet	5 cents.
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FORGET-ME-NOT.—This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate, blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, indoors, early or in open ground, in finely prepared soil the first of June; transplant to a shady situation; keep well watered during dry weather. Hardy perennial.

<i>Myosotis palustris</i> , per packet	10 cents.
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FOXGLOVE.—Showy and useful plants for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shape, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow seed early in Spring, and protect plants during Winter. Thrive in almost any good soil. Hardy biennial.

<i>Digitalis</i> , mixed colors, per packet	15 cents.
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FOUR O'CLOCK, Marvel of Peru.—A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many-colored flowers, from the middle of July till frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only while others will have striped or parti-colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes in the house, early, or may be sown in open ground the last of May; transplant to two feet apart, in rows. Hardy annual.

Mirabilis jalapa, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

FUCHSIA.—The varieties of fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow early in boxes in the house and transplant later in open ground in light mellow soil.

Fuchsia, double, finest mixed, per packet.....25 cents.

CAILLARDIA.—A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow early in boxes, or frame, and transplant to the garden, in common soil the middle of May. It is naturally a perennial, and if protected by a frame in Winter, will continue in bloom for years.

Gaillardia, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

GERANIUM.—Probably the geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the geranium. *Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.* Height 1 to 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow early in boxes in the house or in open ground, and transplant later 8 to 12 inches apart. Half hardy perennial.

Geranium, single mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

" double mixed, per packet.....25 cents.

CILIA.—Colors azure blue, and light blue shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape, and delicate color make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, early; and transplant to eight inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. Their continuous bloom, fine foliage, and habit of growth adapt it finely for growing in plants or masses. Hardy annual.

Cilia, mixed colors per packet.....5 cents.

GLOBE AMARANTH.—An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe shape, purple, orange, and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in a warm place; soak the seed in warm water a few hours before sowing; transplant to one foot apart. The flowers should not be picked for drying until they are fully matured the last of the Summer. Tender annual.

Gomphrena globosa, per packet.....5 cents.

CODETIA.—A beautiful new variety; the plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit, with a profusion of rich crimson flowers, produced in a succession of bloom, from August till frost. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in finely prepared soil in the garden, the last of May or first of June transplant into good soil, about eight inches apart. Hardy annual.

Godetia, Lady Albermarle, per packet.....5 cents.

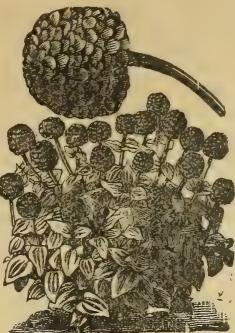
COURDS.—A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 15 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in garden, about the first of June, after the ground has become warm. The plants are tender, requiring the same culture as squash or melons. Should be sown where they are to grow, as they do not transplant easily. Tender annual.

Gourds, small ornamental, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.



Caliopsis.



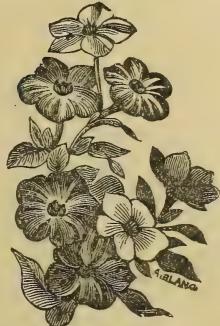
Daisy.



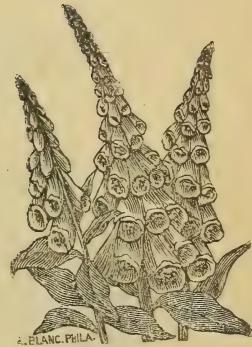
Fuchsia.



Forget-Me-Not.



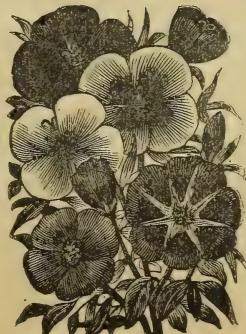
Four O'clock.



Digitalis.



Gaillardia.



Godetia.



Hibiscus.

CYP SOPHILIA.—Small, white, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the Summer from the first of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry finely, and are very desirable for Winter bouquets. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, early, and transplant to six or eight inches apart, in common soil. Hardy perennial.

Gypsophila elegans, per packet.....10 cents.

HELICHRYSUM.—One of the best of the immortelles; good shape, size and a variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July till destroyed by frosts. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in boxes, in the house, or in the garden in May and June; transplant to eight inches apart, in light mellow soil. Hardy annual.

Helichrysum, dwarf, double mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

HEDYSARUM, (French Honeysuckle).—Very handsome and free flowering plants, particularly adopted for borders and edges, or rock work. Hardy perennial. Height 4 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground in Spring.

Hedysarum coronarium, mixed per packet.....10 cents.

HELIOTROPE.—A well known and popular green house plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets, and exquisite for pot culture in Winter. Flowers purple, borne in trusses, and exceedingly fragrant. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in hot bed, in March; keep soil moist and give air bright days, but protect at night. Transplant in May, before a warm rain if possible; delights in light, rich soil. May be propagated from cuttings. Half hardy perennial.

Heliotropium, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

HELIPTERUM.—One of the best everlastings; small, neat foliage, and finely shaped corymbs or clusters of bright, golden yellow flowers. Should be taken up when the buds are about to open, tied in bunches, and hung in a shady place; the flowers will open in the drying houses, and retain their brilliant color for years. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in finely prepared soil in the garden, the last of May or first of June; transplant to about eight inches apart. Hardy annual.

Helipterum sanfordi, per packet.....10 cents.

HIBISCUS.—A showy, hardy annual, cream color, with rich brown color. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seed barely sufficient to hide it from sight, and keep the surface moist by shading with paper till the seed germinates; transplant about the first of June, to a rather moist soil; will do better if shaded by tall growing plants.

Hibiscus Africanus, per packet.....5 cents.

HOLLYHOCK.—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height 5 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, in open ground, and when the plants have made three or four leaves, transplant to one foot apart. Cover lightly on the approach of freezing weather with pine boughs or leaves.

Hollyhock, double mixed, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce \$1.00.

HONESTY.—An early, free flowering plant, interesting for the silver like tissue of the seed-pods in their natural state, which are used for working in with other everlasting flowers for Winter bouquets. Hardy biennial. Height 2 feet.

Lunaria biennis, per packet.....5 cents.

HYACINTH BEAN.—Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. It is of rapid growth, and often runs twenty feet in a season. Height 10 to 20 feet.

CULTURE.—Plant the seeds where the plants are desired, after the weather has become warm, and cultivate like the common bean, only giving support to run upon. Tender annual.

Dolichos lablab, mixed colors, per packet.....15 cents. Per ounce 50 cents.

ICE PLANT.—A dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house; cover the seed thinly; transplant about the first of June to one foot apart, if to be sown in beds. Tender annual.

Mesembryanthemum, per packet.....15 cents.

IPOMEA.—A beautiful climber, and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. The flowers are of a variety of shapes and sizes, and an endless variety of colors many of them being wonderfully brilliant and of graceful form. They are alike good for green house decoration, for the house, for pots and baskets, and for trellis, stumps, arbors, etc. They require heat in starting and some varieties will not succeed out of the green house. Tender annual climber. Height 5 to 15 feet.

Ipomea coccinea, mixed colors, per packet.....15 cents.

IVY.—For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old well or building, or to adorn either when new, it is a well known and favorite plant. For indoor Winter decoration Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and will bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. Height 30 to 50 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes or hot bed; transplant in Spring. Perennial.

Hedera helix, per packet.....15 cents.

JOB'S TEARS.—Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Plant in open ground in hills three feet apart, four or five seeds in a hill and cover over half an inch deep. Hardy annual.

Coix Lachrima, per packet.....5 cents.

KAULFUSSIA.—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, with pretty, single-rayed flowers, in a variety of fine colors, making a handsome display when grown in a mass. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, during May or the first of June; set the plants close together—3 or 4 inches apart. Hardy annual.

Kaulfussia, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

LAGURUS.—A dwarf ornamental grass with showy head, generally called "Hare's Tail Grass." Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring in open ground.

Lagurus Ovatus, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

LANTANA.—Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Start under glass and transplant afterwards.

Lantana hybrida, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

LARKSPUR.—A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom through the season. When grown in vases make a fine display. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in open ground in the place where it is to bloom, as the plants are not easily transplanted. Thin out to a foot apart. Hardy annual.

Larkspur, double tall mixed, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 50 cents.

" " dwarf mixed, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 50 cents.

LEPTOSIPHON.—A charming little plant, with delicate foliage and cheerful, star shaped flowers, pure white, with yellow anthers. Make beautiful low edgings for borders or walks. They do not bear our hot, scorching Summers well, and the seed had better be sown late in Autumn or early in Spring, and if possible select a shaded situation. Hardy annual. Height six inches.

Leptosiphon androsaceus, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shaded situation, where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing roots, or by seed. Hardy perennial. Height 1 foot.

Convallaria majalis, per packet.....10 cents.

LINUM.—Distinguished for their brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black center, saucer-shaped, and very conspicuous in beds and border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height 1½ feet.

CULTURE.—If the seed be sown in the hot bed and the plants transplanted into good, rich soil, 1 foot apart, the period of flowering will be much advanced, but the seed can be sown in open ground after the weather is warm. Hardy annual.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum, per packet.....5 cents.

LUPIN.—An elegant species of this old favorite flower, with large spikes of pea-shaped blossoms, white shaded with yellow, blue and purple. Looks well as a back-ground to other low-growing annuals. Height 3 feet.

CULTURE.—The seed should be planted where they are to remain, in Spring, and thinned to 1¼ feet apart. Hardy annual.

Lupinus Cruikshanks, per packet.5 cents. Per ounce 30 cents.

LOBELIA.—An elegant and useful class of plants, of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers, in bloom through the Summer and Autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for Geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and piazza decorations. Colors, deep, rich blue, and blue marked with white. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seeds barely sufficient to hide it from sight, and keep the surface moist by shading with paper till the seed germinates. Transplant about the first of June, to a rather moist soil; will do better if shaded by tall growing plants. Half hardy annual.

Lobelia gracilis, per packet.....10 cents.

LYCHNIS.—A plant justly entitled to a place in the garden, as there are few flowers of such intense scarlet. The flowers are produced in clusters, coming out all Summer. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in Spring, in good soil, and the following Spring transplanted to the border 1 foot apart. Hardy perennial.

Lychnis chalcedonia, mixed per packet.....10 cents.

MARTYNIA.—Extremely handsome, large, flowering, hardy annual, deserving of the most extensive cultivation. The seed vessels of some varieties are used for pickles when young. Height 2 to 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Start in green house or hot bed and transplant 3 feet apart.

Martynia, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

MARICOLD.—A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about an inch in diameter, full double to center, and cover the plant profusely. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—To obtain early flowers, sow in boxes, or cold frames about the first of May, and transplant to the garden the first of June one foot apart, in common soil. In bloom from the middle of July till frost. Half hardy annual.

Marigold, double dwarf, French, per packet.....5 cents.

“ “ “ African, per packet.....5 cents.

MAURANDIA.—An elegant climbing green house perennial, but can be grown from seed and brought forward so as to branch and flower profusely from August to October, the first season in the garden, one of the most popular climbers for piazza decorations. Height 5 to 8 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow early indoors; transplant to open air in June. The plants produce a profusion of rich purple, rose, etc., fox-gloved shaped flowers with abundant foliage, through the season till frost. Half-hardy perennial.

Maurandia barklayana, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

MIMULUS.—These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful marking and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also for open culture in the garden. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—The seed is very delicate, and should be sown indoors, in boxes; transplant after the ground has become well warmed; place in rich soil, about eight inches apart. Half hardy perennial.

Mimulus punctatus, per packet.....10 cents.

“ *moschatus*, (musk plant) per packet.....10 cents.



Ipomea.



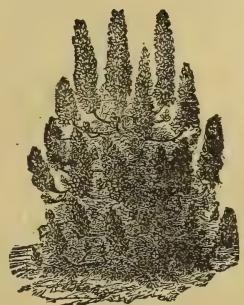
Job's Tears.



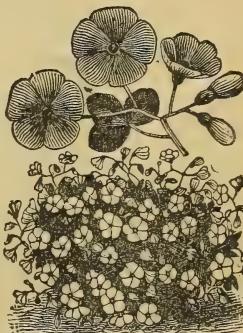
Lantana.



Lychnis.



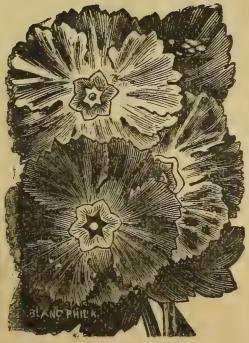
Larkspur.



Oxalis.



Sweet Mignonette.



Chinese Primrose.



Giant White Mignonette.

MICNONETTE, (Sweet).—One of the best known and most popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is situated to almost any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously through the Summer; and until after severe frosts. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—May be sown in open ground any time in the year when the ground is not frozen; it is perfectly hardy, and easy of culture, growing well in almost any situation. Seeds sown middle of May will furnish plants in bloom from first of July till October. Hardy annual.

<i>Mignonette</i> , sweet, per packet.....	5 cents.
“ Golden Queen, per packet.....	10 cents.
“ Giant White, per packet.....	10 cents.
“ Grandiflora, per packet.....	10 cents.

MOON FLOWER.—The true Moon Flower is the most vigorous of all summer climbers; a single plant can easily be made to cover, by August 15th, a trellis thirty to fifty feet high and six feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautifully white and wax like flowers four to six inches in diameter. Height 30 to 50 feet.

CULTURE.—Soak seeds in Luke-warm water, then plant in boxes in the house and transplant when weather is warm enough outdoors. Tender annual.

<i>Ipomea grandiflora</i> , per packet.....	10 cents.
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MORNING GLORY.—This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with the abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow any time after the ground is in working condition, where the plants are to remain, and furnish strings or trellis for them to run upon. Hardy annual.

<i>Convolvulus major</i> , mixed colors, per packet.....	5 cents.
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MOURNING BRIDE.—One of the best flowers for bouquets: plants of dwarf habit, and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors, from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Seed may be sown early, in boxes, or later in open ground. Should be transplanted to about eight inches apart, in common soil. Tender perennial.

<i>Scabiosa</i> , dwarf double, mixed, per packet.....	10 cents.
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NASTURTIUM, (Tall).—This well known annual is one of the best for trellis and arbor decorations; flowers of a great variety of rich colors, striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets, also does finely grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height 6 to 10 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, about the last of May, in light soil; cover one inch deep. When grown in rich soil but few flowers are produced—runs to foliage.

<i>Tropaeolum majus</i> , per packet.....	5 cents.
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NASTURTIUM, (Dwarf).—One of the most brilliant scarlets grown in any flower bed covering the plant, and is produced in succession through the Summer. Foliage very dark green. Grows less than one foot high, making it very desirable for the front edge of a bed or border. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, transplant first of June to eight inches apart.

<i>Tropaeolum minor</i> , per packet.....	5 cents.
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NICELLA, (Love-in-a-Mist).—A showy annual, with fine cut foliage, and curiously formed double flowers of light blue color. The form and color render it very desirable for bouquets. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow early in flowering beds, or as they may be transplanted, using a little extra care in shading the plants.

<i>Nigella</i> , double, mixed colors, per packet.....	5 cents.
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NEMOPHILIA.—This popular plant is to be found in almost any garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport into an endless variety of shades, from black and blue to lighter colors. Height 6 inches. Hardy annual.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring and thin to one foot apart.

<i>Nemophila</i> , mixed colors, per packet	10 cents.
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NIEREMBERGIA.—Plant branching, of dwarf growth, with foliage of fine dark green, spreading a foot or more, with small flowers of delicate tints of blue and lilac, furnishing a continuous display from July till October; is one of the best flowers for home culture, as its habits are well adapted for growth in pots, and especially for hanging baskets. Is excellent for bouquet making, both flowers and foliage. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds in boxes, in the house, covering thinly; transplant into the garden about the first of June, to one foot apart. The plants, after blooming through the Summer, may be potted in the Fall for house culture.

Nierembergia gracilis, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

NOLANA.—A handsome trailing plant, with small, bell-shaped flowers, of delicate shades of blue marked with yellow and white; fine for hanging baskets, rock-work and beds. In bloom July to October.

CULTURE.—Sow in garden early, in light soil; transplant to one foot apart; will then cover the ground, forming an attractive bed. Hardy annual.

Nolana, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

OXALIS.—Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock-work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds in gentle heat early in Spring, and when well started, transplant where they are to flower.

Oxalis, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

ORNAMENTAL GRASS.—The ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for Summer bouquets, and also dry well for working up with everlasting flowers for Winter bouquets. This Assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in the border; cover lightly with fine earth, and throw over the surface a light covering of straw to prevent the sun drying the soil; remove the covering as soon as the germs push through the ground.

Stipa pennata, per packet.....10 cents.

Ornamental grasses, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

PAMPAS GRASS.—An exceedingly elegant and graceful variety of ornamental grass, with delicate hanging spikelets, which nod and tremble in the breeze. Handsome even as border plants, but especially useful in the formation of Winter bouquets, either with other grasses or mixed with everlasting flowers. Gather when green and dry in the shade. They can be dyed any color, and will last for years. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in open ground and thin to a foot apart. Hardy annual.

Gynnerium argentanum, per packet.....5 cents.

PETUNIA.—One of the best flowers for a splendid display through the entire season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals, and entitled to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from the first of July to October. Hardy perennial.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground as early as it can be readily worked, or any time up to the first of June, covering the seed lightly. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into good soil, from one to two feet apart.

Petunia, Hybrida, double mixed, per packet.....20 cents.

“ “ striped, blotched, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce \$1.00.

“ “ single, mixed, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce \$1.00.

PANSY, (Heartsease).—Flowers large, growing two inches in diameter, with proper cultivation; almost an endless variety of colors and markings, from light straw to nearly black. Planted in masses making as satisfactory display as can be found in the garden, the rich colors forming a carpet of bloom continuing from early Spring till after severe frosts.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the house, in boxes or in open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant when large enough to handle; they will bear the Spring frosts without injury. Keep the plants well wafered during the Summer. Hardy biennial.

Viola tricolor, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce \$1.50.

“ “ black and white mixed, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce 1.50.

“ “ extra selected, German, mixed, per pkt...20 cents. Per ounce 3.00.

“ “ white, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce 3.00.

“ “ king of blacks, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce 3.00.

“ “ new superb, finest strain, mixed per packet...25c. Per ounce 5.00.

“ “ light blue, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce 3.00.

“ “ yellow, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce 3.00.

PASSION FLOWER.—A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and the West Indies, where the woods are filled with the species, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty.

Passiflora caerulea, per packet 10 cents.

PENSTEMON.—Handsome, free blooming and very strong; flowers tubular in shape, produced on long spikes, of bright colors. Half hardy perennial. Height 2 to 3 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in hot-bed in March, or forepart of April, or in the open border in April or May. Transplant or thin to about fifteen inches apart.

Penstemon, mixed colors, per packet 10 cents.

PERILLA.—One of the very best of the annual ornamental leaf plants; branches and foliage a dark purple, retaining their shape and color through the season. Of compact, bushy habit, looking well, grown singly, or in rows and groups. Contrasts finely with the white of Sweet Alyssum and the delicate blue of the Nolana, when placed in the same beds with these dwarf growing flowers.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the house, or later in open ground; transplant in rows or circles about fifteen inches apart, in light soil. All the ornamental leaf plants are the most brilliant in a sandy soil.

Perilla Nankinensis, per packet 5 cents.

PHLOX.—No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half dozen flowers grown for garden decoration. Hardy annual. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in boxes, in the house, or in a cold frame, or may be sown later in open ground from the middle of May to the first of June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant to eight or ten inches apart, in common soil.

Phlox drummondii, mixed per packet 5 cents. Per ounce \$1.00.

“ “ *grandiflora*, mixed, per packet 10 cents.

“ “ *white*, per packet 5 cents.

PICOTEE.—Very much like Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Perennial. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in Spring or early Summer, so as to have good strong plants by Autumn. Cover with straw during Winter to give them shelter.

Picotee, German, mixed, per packet 10 cents.

PINK.—Splendid, large, double flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and markings constantly in bloom from July till after severe frosts, the first and also the second year. No flower excels this genius for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height 1 ft.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in boxes, in the house, or in open ground, as soon as it is in working condition; transplant to eight inches apart. By removing the faded flowers the bloom is much improved and prolonged.

Dianthus chinensis, (double China) mixed, per packet 5 cents.

“ *saccharinatus*, (double Japan) mixed, per packet 5 cents.

“ *imperialis*, (double imperial) mixed per packet 5 cents.

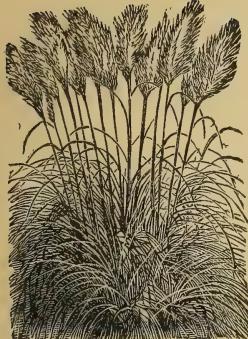
“ *Hedgewigii*, (double Hedgewigii) mixed, per packet 5 cents.

“ *Albus flore pleno*, (double white) per packet 5 cents.

PYRETHRUM, (Insect Powder Plant.)—Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian Insect Powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum, and it is certain death to Plant Lice, Flies, Cabbage Worms, and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, kills every Cabbage Worm or other insect it touches. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes of prepared soil as early as the season will permit, and transplant to sixteen inches apart whenever the plants are large enough. The young seedlings are small and of slow growth, but the older plants hardy and vigorous. The largest crop of flowers is produced the second season. They should be gathered when in full bloom, dried carefully and stored in paper bags. Before using the flowers should be powdered as fine as possible.

Pyrethrum roseum, per packet 10 cents.



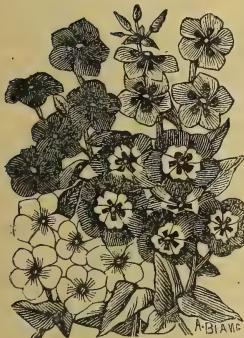
Pampas Grass.



Passion Flower.



Pink.



Phlox Drummondii



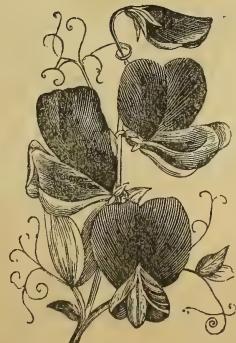
Petunia.



Pansy.



Perilla.



Sweet Pea.



Statice.

POPPY.—A great variety of brilliant colors and various shapes. Make a fine display growing among the taller flowers and shrubs.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, where they are to bloom, as they do not transplant easily; thin the plants to six or eight inches apart.

Poppy, single and double mixed, per packet.....5 cents

PRIMULA SINENSIS, (Chinese Primrose.)—These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border, they will bloom nearly all Summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost, and damp, cutting winds. Height 9 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in shallow boxes drained with charcoal, filled to the depth of two inches with sand and finely-sifted garden soil. Sow seed thinly, and cover about one-sixteenth of an inch. If covered too deeply, or if the seed be wet and allowed to dry again, they will not germinate. When the plants show growth, transplant singly into pots, and later into three or four inch pots. They thrive best in a cool, dry place, with plenty of light, but protected from the sun. They do not require much water, except for a few days after repotting. Tender perennial.

Primula sinensis, mixed, per packet.....15 cents.

PORTRULACA.—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in Autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in a light, sandy soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the beds have a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plants, and the effect will be beautiful. Tender annual. Height 9 inches.

Portulaca, single mixed, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 60 cents.

" double rose, mixed, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce \$1.00.

RHODANTE.—The flowers are of various colors—pure silvery white with yellow disk, rosy-crimson and bright purple, rose suffused with white, etc., etc. For Winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before they are fully expanded, and if dried in the shade they will retain their brilliancy for years. The leaves are heart-shaped and lustrous, and the calyx long, scaly and shining. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—The seeds should be started in hot-bed, and the plants transplanted to a warm situation, 1 foot apart. Tender annual.

Rhodante, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

ROSE-CAMPION.—A bright little pink-like flower, of deep crimson with light center, produced on long, slender stems. The plants branching, rather dwarf, and pretty for edgings. Sometimes called "Mullein Pink." Flowers the second season from seed sown in the Spring, and can be increased by dividing the larger roots. In bloom during June and July. Hardy perennial. Height 1½ feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, in the house, covering the seed barely sufficient to hide it from sight, and keep the surface moist by shading with paper till the seed germinates. Transplant about the first of June to a rather moist soil. Will do better if shaded by tall growing plants.

Antrostromma coronaria, per packet.....5 cents.

SALPIGLOSSIS.—A beautiful annual, that deserves to be more widely known; when once grown in the garden will be one of the first to be chosen for the next year. Flowers of the richest colors—blue, crimson, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc., with texture like rich velvet, each petal beautifully penciled. Splendid for bouquets. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow under glass, in May, or in prepared beds in the garden, first of June. Transplant into light, loamy soil, placing the plants about 6 inches apart. In bloom from July throughout the entire season.

Salpiglossis, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

SWEET ROCKET.—A very hardy biennial, bearing clusters of single flowers, and fragrant during the evening. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Seed will germinate readily in open ground.

Sweet rocket, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

SAPONARIA.—An admirable dwarf bedding plant, with neat foliage, and small, cross-shaped blossoms, of delicate tints of rose and pink. Adapted for vases and hanging baskets; makes a fine display grown in a circular bed; quite hardy, blooming till late in October, after severe frosts. Height 6 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow indoors early, and later in open ground; transplant to about 1 foot apart. They will spread and cover the ground as with a mat, compact and dense, dotted with small flowers. Hardy annual.

Saponaria calabrica, per packet.....10 cents.

SHIZANTHUS.—This handsome annual should be more widely known and cultivated. Flowers different shades of blue, curiously cut, and delicately spotted and laced with crimson, white, yellow, etc. Is adapted for garden and indoor culture. Excellent for bouquets. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in finely-prepared seed bed, or in boxes, in May; transplant to one foot apart in common soil. In bloom profusely from July until frost. For indoor culture sow at any time.

Shizanthus, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents.

SMILAX.—No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers, and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to keep several days, after being cut, without wilting. Nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Height 10 feet.

CULTURE.—Soak the seed in warm water 12 hours, and plant in pots, in hot-bed or green house, in February, and keep in warm, moist place. One plant in a two inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August, when the little bulb, which has formed, can be repotted in good, rich earth and watered freely, and it will grow all winter. Tender perennial.

Myrsiphyllum asparagoides, per packet.....10 cents.

STATICE.—An excellent flower, both for cutting, when fresh, and also for Winter bouquets; light yellow and white. A spray of this, with a Carnation and a Geranium leaf, completes a button-hole bouquet. It will be found very useful at all times, as the flowers retain their shape and color without change. Half-hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in May or June, either in the house or in the open ground; transplant to six inches apart, in light, sandy loam. In bloom from July till frost.

Statice Bonduelli, per packet.....10 cents.

SWEET WILLIAM.—The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful, and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich colors, eyed and variegated with other shades, forming large trusses of bloom, remaining a long time in perfection. A bed of Sweet William presents a very attractive appearance the last of June and first of July, at a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow in prepared beds, in the garden, any time up to the middle of June; transplant into good soil, placing them six or eight inches apart. In November, before the ground freezes, cover lightly with pine boughs, leaves, or garden litter, to prevent the alternate freezing and thawing during the Winter.

Dianthus barbatus, single, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

“ “ “ double, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

STOCK, (Brompton.)—The Brompton Stock cannot endure our Winters, but if plants are grown in the open ground during the Summer, in Autumn they can be removed to the house, where they will flower well if not kept too hot or dry. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Start in hot-bed, and transplant when small into pots, and turn out in June to open border.

Stock Brompton, per packet.....10 cents.

SWEET SULTAN.—A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, born on long, slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July to October. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, the last of May or first of June, in common garden soil; transplant to eight inches apart.

Centaurea moschata, mixed, per packet.....5 cents.

SENSITIVE PLANT.—A curious plant, manifesting sensation to the touch of any object that jars or stirs the leaves or branches—the stalks immediately drooping or folding together, as if possessed of life and an over-supply of nerves, affording a source of amusement for little and larger folks. The flowers are small, and of secondary importance. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Start in boxes in the house, or may be sown in open ground the first of June, after the ground has become quite warm. It is good for house culture, as well as for the garden. Tender annual.

Mimosa pudica, per packet.....5 cents.

SALVIA.—The Salvia, or Flowering Sage, is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes of fiery red, and continues in bloom in open ground till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green house and they will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of dwarf habit, and the spikes of flowers are not so large as some of the green house sorts. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Start the plants in a hot-bed, and transplant into light, rich soil, about a foot apart. Tender annual.

Salvia splendens, per packet.....10 cents.

STOCKS, (Ten Weeks.)—Plants grow about 1 foot high, making a compact bush, covered with splendid spikes of bloom from July till frost. This seed is our own importation from the most celebrated German grower of this flower, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible to obtain of large double flowers in the most brilliant colors and variety. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, indoors, in April, and transplant the last of May, in deep, rich soil, about 1 foot apart.

Stocks, dwarf double, ten weeks, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

SUNFLOWER.—An exceedingly double variety of this well known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbtant of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are rarely quite attractive. Height 5 feet.

CULTURE.—Plant the seed in Spring, where desired, and thin to four feet apart, in rows. Hardy annual.

Helianthus Californicus, per packet.....5 cents.

SWEET PEAS.—This well known annual is deservedly one of the most popular flowers, for its fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom, and fine variety of colors; one of the best for bouquets. Height 4 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be properly worked, in rows two feet apart, or in circles of three or four feet in diameter, in soil not too rich, and cover two inches deep. Provide neatly trimmed brush or trellis work, for the vines to run upon. To obtain a continuous bloom through the Summer, the faded flowers should be removed, allowing no pods to form. In bloom from the first of July till frost.

Lathyrus odoratus, mixed colors, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

" " orange pink, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

" " white and rosy pink, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

" " dark crimson purple, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

" " crimson scarlet, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

" " white and lilac, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

" " pure white, per packet.....5 cents. Per ounce 25 cents.

THUNBERGIA.—A trailing or climbing plant with flowers of various shades of yellow and white, having a dark center or eye. Finely adapted for vases or hanging baskets, for piazza decorations. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—The seeds start slowly, and should be sown in a hot-bed, or in a box in the house, giving plenty of moisture and heat. Do finely planted out in open beds, without trellis support, covering the ground with their handsome foliage and bright blossoms.

Thunbergia alatum, mixed, per packet.....10 cents.

TRUMPET VINE.—Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers; deserving a first place as an ornamental and effective covering for walls, houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height 20 to 30 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds under heat and transplant.

Bignonia Radicans, per packet.....10 cents.

VIOLET.—The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height 4 inches.

Viola odorata, per packet.....10 cents.

VERBENA.—The most popular bedding plant grown from seeds. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom, fragrance and excellance for bouquets, making them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Grown from seeds, the flowers are quite fragrant, and blossoms stronger than from cuttings.

CULTURE.—Sow early, in warm place, and keep the surface of the soil moist, until the seeds germinate, by covering with board or paper, to prevent evaporation. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant singly into small pots. Plant out in the garden the first of June, placing them 18 inches apart. Will furnish a succession of bloom till after severe frosts. Tender perennial.

Verbena hybrida, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents. Per ounce \$1.00.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.—One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the Autumn the dark green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height 50 to 100 feet.

CULTURE.—Seed should be started under heat and transplanted. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, per packet.....10 cents.

WHITLAVIA.—An elegant annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters of a rich, dark blue and white bell-shaped flower. Is fine for baskets and vases; for piazza decorations is one of the best, flourishing best in partly shaded situation. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Sow in open ground, in May or the last of June; thin the plants to a few inches apart; does best in a light, sandy loam. In bloom from July to October, with a continuous succession of flowers.

Whitlavia grandiflora, per packet.....5 cents.

WALL-FLOWER.—The large, massive spikes of the Wall-flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height 18 inches.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in hot-bed, and while the plants are small prick them out into pots and sink the pots into the earth. On approach of cold weather, remove the pots to the house, and they will bloom all Winter. Tender perennial.

Wall-flower, per packet.....10 cents.

WISTARIA VINES.—One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine, bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during Spring. If once started will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height 20 feet.

CULTURE.—Plant seeds where plants are desired, and cultivate like beans, only giving support to run upon.

Glycine sinensis, per packet.....10 cents.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN.—Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders, is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care "The Wild Garden" presents a substitute which, for its unusual and varied effects, cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal.

The seeds we offer for the Wild Flower Garden are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packets. No one, not having seen such a bed, can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new, almost every day.

Wild Flower Garden, over 150 varieties, mixed, per pkt.. 10 cts. Per half oz. 25 cts.

XERANTHEMUM.—A popular flower of the immortelle class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit, with flowers borne on strong stems. Colors, white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

CULTURE.—Seed may be sown in boxes, early or late, in open ground; transplant when small to eight or ten inches apart. In bloom July to September.

Xeranthemum, mixed colors, per packet.....10 cents.

ZINNIA.—Fine, large flowers, of a great variety of double colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow—the flowers full, double as a Dahlia, and remaining in bloom from July till frost. Make a fine display when grown in rows, the plants forming a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height 2 feet.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes, indoors, early, or in the open ground the last of May; when large enough to handle transplant to two feet apart in a row. The plant blossoms when quite small, the first flowers being inferior, but as the plant grows the flowers improve in size and color. Half hardy annual.

<i>Zinnia double</i> , white, per packet.....	10 cents.
“ “ mixed, per packet	10 cents.
“ “ <i>New Zebra</i> , per packet.....	10 cents.
BOX WOOD. —A fine small evergreen, with pale, green leaves. Can be trained in any desired form by shearing, and is used largely for bordering flower beds. Hardy perennial.	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> , per packet.....	10 cents.

FLOWERING BULBS.

The culture of flowers from bulbs and roots is much simpler and surer than from seed; they require no care in starting, growing rapidly and make a nice display quickly. Some of them have to be planted in the Fall; some do best planted in the Spring.

Flowering Bulbs for Fall Planting.

	Each.	Per doz.
Roman Hyacinth, white.....	\$0 10	\$1 00
Single Hyacinth, mixed colors.....	10	1 00
Double Hyacinth, “ “	10	1 00
Single Tulips, “ “	5	40
Double Tulips, “ “	5	40
Crocus, “ “	2	20
Lily of the Valley.....	5	40
Bermuda Easter Lily.....	25	2 50
Chinese Sacred Lily.....	25	2 50
Narcissus.....	5	40
Freesia	5	40
Anemone, double.....	5	40
Oxalis.....	5	40
Snowdrops, single.....	2	20
Snowdrops, double.....	3	30
<i>Hyacinth Glasses</i>	15	1 50

Flowering Bulbs for Spring Planting.

Gladioius, mixed colors.....	10	75
Cannas, unnamed.....	15	1 50
Tuberoses.....	10	1 00
Madeira Vines.....	5	40
Caladiums.....	25	2 50
Dahlia	25	2 50
Calla.....	25	2 50
Yucca.....	25	2 50
Paeonia, red white and crimson.....	25	2 50

BIRD SEEDS.

If to be sent by mail add 8 cents per pound for postage. Our mixed bird seed is put up according to the best formula, for the health of the birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

Mixed Bird Seed, per lb.....	\$0 10	Poppy Seed, per lb.....	\$0 25
Canary Seed, per lb.....	10	Rape Seed, per lb.....	10
Hemp Seed, per lb.....	10	Cuttlefish Bone, per oz. 10c., per lb....	60

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Prices subject to fluctuations. Postage 8c. per pound extra.

Market Prices on Application.

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. These seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Grass and Field Seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. We do not sell imported Rye Grass for English Blue Grass, nor do we mix cheap Rye Grass with our Orchard Grass, as we are sorry to say some unscrupulous dealers do; we handle nothing but the best straight seeds. Our Red Clover, Alfalfa, English Blue Grass, and Timothy is mostly Kansas grown, and all recleaned by the best machinery to to make it choice.

On account of the early publication of this Catalogue we cannot make prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds—These are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the prices ruling from store that date, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much seed as the money received will pay for. Market prices of the day, or special prices on large lots chearfully given on application. Express or Freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to prepay postage—eight cents per pound. Two bushel bags 20 cents each extra.

Red Clover.—This species is regarded as by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover.—Compared with common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of a darker color, and its seed is the product of the flowers of the first crop, while the seed of the common Red Clover is the product of the flowers of the second crop, and different in some other characteristics of little importance. It is valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay, as it ripens later than the common red clover, and about the time that timothy, Orchard and other grasses ripen, thereby making the hay a much better quality. Being a very rank grower, it is coming into very general use for soiling purposes. Sow 12 to 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover.—This Clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known; being perennial and absolutely refuses to Winter kill, it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drought or wet. It is a great favorite with bee raisers and its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor, and afford very excellent forage for bees. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

White Dutch Clover.—An excellent pasture Clover, forming, in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Lb. 30c.

Alfalfa Clover.—The most valuable forage plant, particularly adapted for our western climate and soil. It requires a deep, mellow soil; newly broken sod does not do so well. It thrives best on a sandy loam, the richer the better, while it has not proved a success on heavy, compact, clay soil. In the dryest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Alfalfa is as fresh and green as in the Spring, as its roots go down from 10 to 20 feet to the moisture of the ground. Although a prodigious yielder it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the Spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the Spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. In our State it is not advisable to sow later than first part of September on account of early frosts, as the young, tender plants, not having sufficient roots, would succumb to our cold Winters. Late fall sowing, say in October or November, is not advisable in localities where wild storms are prevalent during Winter and early Spring, as the seed will be blown away before it has a chance to take root. Most of our successful Alfalfa growers prefer sowing the seed broadcast, while others are more in favor of drilling it in. If the latter plan is pursued, we advise drilling the seed both length and cross ways, say half quantity each way, in order to secure a more even stand. There is a great deal of discussion whether the seed should be sown by itself or with other

grains both methods being strongly advocated. Owing to the fact that Alfalfa needs light and sun, the majority of growers suggest sowing the seed by itself, provided it can be put in the ground early in the season, but when the sowing is delayed we advise to sow oats or barley with it to afford some protection to the young plants against the scorching rays of the sun in mid-summer. Another circumstance has to be taken into consideration. If the ground proves to be very weedy, sow in connection with grain, by all means, a crop of barley or oats; they can be raised as well as a crop of weeds. After the grain has been cut, and this should be done just as early as possible, it will be found that the Alfalfa has made such growth as to prevent any danger of being choked out by the weeds, and it will care for itself. Irrigate immediately after the grain is cut, and the Alfalfa will push out fresh shoots at once, and will furnish a light cutting in the Fall, or at least good pasture. It is more difficult to establish the first year, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop; three under favorable circumstances, and even four crops are cut yearly, aggregating five to seven tons to the acre. Never sow less than 25 pounds of good clean seed to the acre, for thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks, not relished by stock. The Alfalfa flourishes up to an altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level, but at higher altitudes it is not likely to thrive. How long will it live is a question not settled yet. The reports speak of Alfalfa fields in Chili, whence it has been brought to California under the name of Chili Clover, that are several hundred years old, and still bearing good crops. The proper time to cut it is when the plant is in full bloom.

The seeds ripen to perfection, and are a source of considerable wealth to our farmers. If intended to raise Alfalfa for the seed 12 to 15 pounds is plenty to sow one acre. The seed has to be saved from the first crop, as the second or third cutting does not mature evenly, does not fill out plump and heavy, and does not possess the proper germinating power. It is worthy of trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

Esparsette, or Sainfoin.—This is a leguminous plant, with many stems from two to three feet long, straggling tapering, smooth; leaves in pairs of pointed oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the underside; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated leaves, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; roots perennial, and hard and woody; flowers in July. It belongs to the same family as the Alfalfa, well known to all our western people. It is adapted for light chalky soil, sands, gravels and barren regions, where the rainfall is not plenty and irrigation not obtainable. It is not as long lived a plant as Alfalfa, but will last from ten to twelve years, according to nature of the soil, by judicious top dressing of manure in the fall, the duration may be extended a few years. It is an excellent forage plant, and improves the quality and increases the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. Sow 40 to 45 pounds per acre. Lb. 10c.

REPORT FROM THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, FT. COLLINS, COLO.

Messrs. Barteldes & Co.:

The seed you sent us in the Spring was sown May 20, in two separate plats. One plat was sown 2 inches deep, the other about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, or merely covered; the former plat gave us a good stand, the plants soon taking possession of the soil, making a vigorous growth about 18 inches that season without irrigation, while the latter was almost a total failure. We would advise early and heavy seeding, and the firming of the soil after planting with a roller. It is our candid opinion that Esparsette is the coming forage plant for our region, and should be given a thorough trial by every intelligent farmer or stockman.

Mr. Chas. T. Limberg, General Manager of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company, of Leadville, says: Two years ago I sowed some Esparsette above our ditches and the same has done nicely.

Crimson Trefoil Clover.—This is an annual variety, in common use in Italy and the South of France for feeding green. It is also grown largely and successfully in Virginia, where it is called "German Clover," and we think it would do well here in our Western States. It is from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than Red Clover, and for this reason very desirable. The yield in fodder is immense, and, after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall, 10 pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 20c.

Yellow Trefoil Clover, (Hop Trefoil Clover).—A variety with yellow flowers, of spontaneous growth, very prolific and hardy. Sow 10 lbs per acre. Lb. 25c.

White Bokhara Clover.—This is a tall, shrubby-like plant, growing to the height of four to six feet, with branches whose extremities bear numerous small white flowers of great fragrance. It should be sown in Spring, in drills 12 to 16 inches apart; 10 pounds will sow one acre. Lb. 25c.

Japan Clover.—A low perennial of spreading habit, and adapted to withstand excessive drought. It flourishes on the poorest soil in the Southern States. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 40c.

Timothy.—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass now cultivated. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially by horses, while it yields a larger percentage of nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to Spring and Summer grazing, and if the Fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good Fall grazing too. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

Orchard Grass.—No farmer should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses. It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other, and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient to produce another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for Winter grazing, as it remains green all the season. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c.

Perennial Rye Grass.—A highly esteemed grass in Europe, either for pasture or lawns. It has been more or less cultivated in this country, and has done well wherever tried. Sow early in Spring for pasture 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

Italian Rye Grass.—In nutritive value, earliness, and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but as it does not last over two years it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses known to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass.—Grows two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 or 15 inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. It is one of the hardiest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed, about 8 to 10 bushels, which can be threshed by any threshing machine, and which alone at the ruling prices for the last years has paid the growers well to raise it. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. I is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our Western farmers. Sow about 12 to 18 pounds per acre in Spring or fall. Lb. 15c.

Wood Meadow Grass.—This grass, as its name implies, is found naturally in shady woods, and is well adapted for growing under trees, but will also thrive on exposed places and on light, thin soil. Sow 30 pounds per acre. Lb. 30c.

Sheep Fescue.—Grows naturally on light, dry, sandy soils and mountain pastures. Is considered quite valuable as a mixture with other grasses for permanent sheep pastures. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Lb. 30c.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. An old "Blue Grass farmer," of Central Kentucky, says about it: "Whoever has limestone land has Blue Grass; whoever has Blue Grass has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Fancy clean seed lb. 15c.

Red Top.—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for, if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grains failed. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Clean seed lb. 10c. Fancy clean seed lb. 15c.

Common Millet.—It is an annual grass, and its luxuriant leaves, being very juicy and tender, are much relished by all kinds of stock. It makes a very good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

German Millet.—No other plant that has yet been introduced here for grass or forage has been able to produce anything approaching the enormous yield of this plant when grown under favorable circumstances. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the Spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. We cannot recommend this grass too highly. Sow from 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

Hungarian.—This grass resembles the Millet very much, and it may be classed as a variety of that plant. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 5c.

Pearl Millet.—The plants of this grass at first appear feeble, resembling broom corn, but when a few inches above ground they begin to tiller and new shoots appear very rapidly from the original roots, until they number from a half dozen to a dozen or more. The stems at first are nearly prostrate, but when about two feet long they begin to assume an upright position, reaching a height of eight to ten feet, and differing in color or substance from our common Indian corn. Sow from 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

Tall Meadow Oat, or Evergreen Grass.—We would recommend it highly. The seed will germinate and grow as easily as common oats. It maintains a deep green color all seasons of the year. Its roots descend deeply into the subsoil, enabling this grass to withstand a protracted drought. Its early growth in Spring makes it equal to rye for pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular tame grasses. Sow broadcast 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 20.

Johnson Grass.—We have experimented with this new grass for the past two years, and find it winter-kills in the northern parts of this State; in the extreme southern parts of this State and in the Southern States it does well. A perennial, a rapid grower, long, cane-like roots; the leaf, stock and panicle of this grass resembling those of other Sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like corn, will bear heavy manuring, yielding richly in rich ground. In fact, the richer the land, the better the crop. 25 to 30 pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 10c.

Sweet Vernal Grass.—This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, were it for no other reason than for the pleasant scent, which it gives out, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Thirty-five pounds to the acre. Lb. 40.

Teosinte.—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. If allowed to grow without cutting, will attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It was introduced from a tropical country, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the Spring. Requires about 4 pounds seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two or three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb. 82.

Bermuda Grass.—This plant has long been naturalized in the Southern States. It is a tender, delicate grass, growing over and binding the most arid and loose land, and grows luxuriantly in every kind of soil; very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop; time of sowing, April to June. Three to five pounds will sow one acre; seed very scarce and difficult to obtain. Lb. \$1.25.

Texas Blue Grass.—“The Texas Blue Grass grows on the roadsides, by fences and hedges; shade does not hurt it any more than Orchard Grass. It stands the hot and dry Summers of the South very well, better than any other grass.” The seed should be planted as you would orchard or Kentucky Blue Grass, and at any time in the Fall or Spring that would do to sow either of these grasses would be the proper time for sowing the Texas Blue Grass seed. This grass does well on all kinds of soil, from the deepest sandy to the stiffest prairie. Seed very scarce and difficult to obtain, and cannot be separated from the chaff. Lb. \$3.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS.

Postage 8 Cents per Pound Extra. Prices subject to Fluctuations.

Market Prices on Application.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.—Single heads measure 12 to 22 inches in diameter, and contains an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value as soon as it becomes generally known. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early Spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as a poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three quarts of seed will plant one acre. Per lb. 10c.

Buckwheat, Common.—Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from 1 to 3 pecks per acre. The average yield is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. Lb. 5c.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light-gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Lb. 5c.

Buckwheat Japanese.—This new variety has been raised here with good results, it is early and very productive. The kernels are twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich dark brown color and manufacture a superior flour. Owing to its branching character only one-half as much seed is required per acre; while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Lb. 5c.

Early Amber Cane.—This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb. 5.

Kansas Orange Cane.—A variety coming in between the Early Amber and the Early Orange yielding more seed and making more syrup than any other kind. Lb. 5c.

Early Orange Cane.—A well known variety, well adapted for the South. It is from 8 to ten days later than the Early Amber, produces syrup of excellent quality. Lb. 5c.

Fodder or Forage Cane.—Cane seed is also now largely grown for stock feeding. It yields heavy. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry sections, where tame grasses cannot be grown readily. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it greatly on account of its sweetness. For forage sow 50 lbs. per acre. Market price.

Broom Corn.—There are many farmers who might make this a very profitable crop; an acre will give about 500 weight of broom and nearly 40 bushels of seed, worth nearly as much as oats for feed. It requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later, and it pays best to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving the plant 6 inches apart.

Extra Early Japanese Broom Corn.—A novelty. This is the earliest Broom Corn in existence, matures in about 75 days when planted late. Have seen some that was planted on July 17th and ready to cut October 1st. Can be planted after wheat with good success, so making two crops on same ground. It is just the kind for an early market. It has withstood dry weather better than any other variety. Brush is fine and long. Lb. 10c.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn.—The improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine. Its greatest value to growers is in the fact that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, and will always command the highest price. Lb. 5c.

California Golden Broom Corn.—An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very evenly, even in the sun. Lb. 5c.

Genuine Dwarf Broom Corn.—Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush; principally used for making whisks and brushes. Lb. 5c.

Field Lupins.—When young the plants are good for sheep, the Yellow Lupins remaining green longer than the White. The Lupin is one of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sowed from April to July, and succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in the Lupins. Lb. 10c.

Spring Vetches, or Tares.—A species of the pea, grown exclusively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the States. Culture same as field peas, 100 lbs. per acre. Lb. 10c.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—A well known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for stock. Flourishes best in light, rich soil, when an open exposure, but it will resist any degree of cold incident to the United States. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. They can remain in the ground all winter, as frost does not hurt them. They yield heavy, from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Lb. 5c.

Wild Rice.—An annual which sows itself in the Fall, about the middle of September, lies dormant all Winter, in Spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to eight feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted in the Fall, before the ice forms, broadcast, from a boat, in two or three feet of water having a mud-bottom. It has been successfully planted through the ice in winter and in the Spring, but it succeeds best when planted in the Fall. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing the small fry with plenty of food from the animalculæ upon the stocks; for planting in fish ponds it is equally desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. At the South two crops can be cut, and all cattle are very fond of it. Lb. 20c.

Peanuts.—The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil with a good clay sub-soil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over—April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, and the hills 2 feet asunder; cover them 2 or 3 inches. When they come up, thin them to 2 in a hill, and if there be any vacancy transplant. It is better to plant them level than on ridges, as they are less liable to suffer from the drought. The only after culture they require is to keep the ground clean and mellow, and a slight hilling up when they are laid by. They will produce from 25 to 75 bushels per acre, according to the soil and culture, and are as easily cultivated as corn. We can supply either the white or red variety—white is generally preferred. Lb. 15c.

Cow Peas.—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known to the North, also as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature in, and can probably be grown as a second crop after wheat in the North. If desired the pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill, in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant three and a half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. We offer the following three varieties:

BLACK EYED.—Seed large, round, oblong; creamy white, with a large black eye. Lb. 5c.

CLAY COLORED.—Large seed of a blue clay color. Lb. 5c.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.—The seeds are large speckled in color. Lb. 5c.

Navy Field Beans.—Plant after danger of frost is past, in dry, light soil. Best crops are grown in rich soil; but beans do well in ordinary soil. Cultivate with one-horse cultivator, or a hoe, frequently, when plants are dry, but never when wet. Plant $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre in hills, same as corn, or in drills. Per lb. 7c.

Medium Field Beans.—Same as Navy Beans. only difference is that size of beans is larger. Per lb. 6c.

California Prolific Tree Bean.—This is a new and quite valuable variety for field culture, grows about twenty inches high, has stiff, upright branches, and bears immensely, sometimes yielding forty-five bushels to the acre. In a thorough test has averaged four hundred and sixty pods to each plant. The beans closely resemble the White Navy. Plant one bushel to the acre. Per lb. 8c.

Castor Bean.—Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants 15 acres. Per lb. 5c.

Hempseed.—Grown in the eastern part of our state both for the seed and the fibre; requires rich bottom land. If grown for the seed 2 quarts will grow one acre; if grown for the fibre, sow about one bushel per acre. Per lb. 10c.

Flaxseed.—Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre. Can furnish choice cleaned seed at \$1.50 bu. (56 lbs.)

Seed Rye.—Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast, at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Per bu. [56 lbs.] \$1.00.

Colorado Giant Spring Rye—A variety of Spring Rye grown largely in Colorado; the grain is of mammoth size, about five times larger than the common rye. Said to have yielded there as high as 100 bushels per acre. We procured a small lot of the seed and can furnish as long as supply lasts at 5c. per packet and 20c. per pound.

Spring Barley.—Not much raised in our state; It does best on sandy soils, and will yield from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. We handle the "Manshury," a long headed 6 rowed variety, said to be the best for this climate. Per bu. [48 lbs.] \$1.00.

Spring Wheat.—We expect to keep in stock several varieties of Spring Wheat and cannot give exact prices yet, but will do so later, on application. Probable price per bushel [60 lbs.] \$1.25.

Winter Wheat.—We have growing now the following varieties: Golden Drop, Fuls-caster, Highgrade, Nigger, New Monarch, Golden Cross, Red Clawson, Jones' Winter Fife and others. Will be pleased to quote prices next fall in time for sowing.

Red Rust Proof Oats.—Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust proof; makes a very heavy grain. Per bu. [32 lbs.] 75c.

White Bonanza Oats.—This variety weighs from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well; succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and methods of culture. Per bu. [32 lbs.] 75c.

FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The ground should be spaded deeply and thoroughly, and a good compact of decomposed and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the ground. It would be well, also, to give a sprinkling of bone dust. Then use a slanted tooth harrow and a light or medium roller till the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then sow the seed and harrow again and smooth off with a common garden rake. When the grass has grown to two or three inches in height, use the lawn mower gauged to cut full one inch above the ground; repeat the same as often as it grows to that height. The weeds and foul grass are in the soil and can be kept down and destroyed by the repeated mowing. If this is neglected, they will spread and take possession of the soil, but being constantly clipped, the leaf and seed stalks are destroyed and the foul vegetation disappears.

As a guide for the proper quantity to order, we may state that one pound of Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of 20 feet by 15 feet—300 square feet; or to cover an acre five bushels will be required. It should be borne in mind that, in order to produce the best results, grass seed for lawn should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay.

Price "Fancy Mixed" Lawn Grass, 30 cents per pound by mail; per bushel, \$2.00.

Prices for larger quantities on application.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.

Postage 8 cents per pound extra.

All these varieties bear dry weather well. Where corn will wholly fail for want of rain at a certain stage, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full yield. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn will, even on land too poor for corn. We have grown these varieties for several years, and had good results, both in dry and wet seasons.

Jerusalem Corn.—This corn was brought here from the arid plains of Palestine by a missionary, who gave two grains of it to a farmer in Finney County. These two grains made five heads the first year, next season he got five bushels, and next season he planted eight acres and gathered 200 bushels. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Per lb. 5c, per bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.00.

Red Kaffir Corn.—This grows taller than the White; the stalks are slenderer but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the White, and rather hard and brittle. This variety is one of the best drouth resisters among all the non-saccharine Sorghums. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the White variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan. Per lb. 5c, per bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.00.

White Kaffir Corn.—It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with numerous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder, sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to 1 bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Per lb. 5c, bushel (50 lbs.) \$1.50.

White Milo Maize.—Valuable as a forage plant and for its grain, having great capacity to stand drouth. It can be cut and fed at any stage, or cured, when heading out, for fodder. It bears grain in erect, full heads, and is almost equal to corn for feeding all sorts of stock; also makes excellent meal. Three to five pounds per acre. Per lb. 5c; bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.00.

Yellow Milo Maize.—This growth is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling from the ground like the White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. The seed heads grow to great size on good land, often weighing three fourths of a pound, sometimes a full pound after being fully ripe. On account of its branching habit and tall, massive growth, this grain should be planted in four or five rows, and two to three feet in the drill, according to the quality of the land, two plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart. Per lb. 5c; bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.00.

Large African Millet.—A variety of sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks eight to ten feet high, and yielding heads of grain twelve to fifteen inches long, weighing six ounces to half a pound when fully ripe. The foliage corresponds to the foliage of Amaranthe. It bears dry weather and makes its crops where corn would wholly fail. Plant in early April, in three foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. This variety makes the most forage, besides a large quantity of seed per acre. Per lb. 5c; bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.00.

Brown Dourrha.—This is similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grains are of the same size and shape, but are of a brown color, instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize, and is a sure cropper every year. It is raised more for the grain than for fodder. It yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Per lb. 5c; per bushel (50 lbs.) \$2.00.

TREE SEEDS.

Prices given include postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

The growing of forest trees from seeds is, in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower.

Other varieties require special treatment and greater care and attention to insure success, while some are very difficult to grow, and with such planters are not very likely to succeed until after having made repeated failures.

One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view; and that is it takes time for these seeds to germinate, in some cases only a few days; in others, several weeks; while quite frequently they will lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sown together, and subjected to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating; some coming up in a few days, others not until the next season, and still others not until the season following.

Conifers and Evergreen Tree Seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in the Fall, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Apple, Pear, Quince Seed, Cherry Pits, Peach Pits, also those with hard shells like the Locust, Magnolias, etc., should be placed in boxes with sand and exposure to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate until a second year after planting; but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. The seeds of other Deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

The soil should be deep, mellow and rich, if not so, make it so by deep spading and thoroughly pulverizing the ground. If not rich, apply a good liberal dressing of any old well-decomposed manure; mix thoroughly with the soil and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plat, and with the hoe make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown; make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seeds over the bottom, but not too thickly, and then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of about the thickness of the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe moisture very easily. Water with a fine hose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, dry sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

The trenches or drills are to be two feet apart, so that the hoe or garden cultivator can be employed in cultivation. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and keep them well clear of weeds. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corner three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely.

Allow the young plants to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

For timber claims on our prairies, would recommend to plant Black Walnut, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Ash, Box Elder, Wild Black Cherry, Honey and Black Locust.

FRUIT SEEDS.

Apple (*Pyrus malus*).—Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil, any time during the Winter in the South, or early in the Spring in the North, in rows eighteen inches apart. If the seed is planted in the Spring, it must first be frozen, which can be done during the Winter by placing layers of seed in the boxes and covering with sand, and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing, the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled, if deprived of all moisture.

American, seed.....per lb. 30c; per bushel, \$8.50
French Crab, seed.....per lb. 40c; per bushel, \$9.00

Apricot, Russian (*Prunus Siberia*).—The hardiest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourished as far North as the mountains of Dahuria, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1855 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium size and of the best quality. Oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Cherry, Mahaleb (*Cerasus mahaleb*).—The remarks regarding apples are applicable to Cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to draft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Cherry, Mazzard (*Cerasus communis*).—Another variety used extensively for grafting. Oz. 10c, lb. 40c.

Pear (*Pyrus communis*).—Sow the seed thickly in Spring, in drills, eighteen inches apart. The soil should be rich—a deep, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After taking one year's growth, take them up in the Autumn, shorten the tap root, and reset them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. We have seed from France and Japan. The latter is considered the best.

French Pear, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.00.

Japan Pear, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.00.

Quince (*Cydonia communis*).—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is much used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for Apples. Oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Myrobalan Plum (*Prunus communis*).—The direction given for planting Apples will apply to Plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

German Prunes (*Prunus communis*).—Treat same as preceding. Oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Green Gage (*Prunus communis*).—Treat same as preceding. Oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Peach (*Amygdalus persica*).—Peach stock are raised by planting the stone two or three inches deep in the fall. If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as for Apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in Apple stock. Bushel \$2.00.

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS.

Currants, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry and Blackberry.

Having had frequent calls for the above small fruit seeds, we have this season a fine stock of them. Oz. 60c, lb. \$6.

EVERGREENS.

Larch, European (*Larix Europaea*).—This variety is of great value for forest planting, and is being extensively grown in the United States. It is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the Spring, it is best to transplant in the Fall, or procure the seed and sow where wanted. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$1.

Arbor Vitæ, American White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*).—An evergreen of great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly durable, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing any signs of decay. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese (*Thuja orientalis*).—A very beautiful tree for lawns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been for a long time in cultivation in our leading nurseries. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Arbor Vitæ, Golden (*Thuja orientalis aurea*).—A variety of the preceding species with foliage of a golden hue. Very pretty. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.

Spruce, Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*).—A well-known evergreen tree of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful of spruces with a light and spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively employed in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.

Spruce, Norway (*Abies picea*).—A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and wind breaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.25.

Spruce, White (*Abies alba*).—A small tree native to the Northern States and Canada, extending to the northern limits of vegetation. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for its fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$4.

Pine, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*).—A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth; it is perfectly hardy, and of great value to exposed situations for wind-breaks and shelter belts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Pine, Scotch (*Pinus sylvestra*).—One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soil and climate. Its extreme hardiness, together with its dense foliage, make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Pine, Mediterranean (*Pinus maritima*).—A variety from Southern Europe, of extremely rapid growth, and well suited to light soils in a southern climate, but not quite hardy enough for successful cultivation in the Northern States. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Pine, White or Weymouth (*Pinus strobus*).—The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The White Pine at maturity is a tree of gigantic proportions, often retaining a diameter of six feet, and a height of 150 feet or more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry localities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Pine, Swiss Stone (*Pinus cembra*).—From Europe. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the North. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Fir, Silver (*Abies pectinata*).—A European variety something like the preceding in general appearance, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Fir, Balsam (*Abies balsamea*).—A small tree native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage of a beautiful rich green, retains its color during the severest winters. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$2.

Cedar, Red (*Juniperus Virginiana*).—Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and Western Kansas, equal to the Red Cedar, and for wind-breaks around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the Red Cedar is invaluable; also being symmetrical in growth and readily shaped with the shears, it is one of the most beautiful yard trees. After properly planting out the Red Cedar, it requires less care and will stand more neglect than any other evergreen. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Cypress, (*Cupressus*).—They are very fine trees for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. We have three varieties, the Deciduous, the Upright and the Spreading. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*).—The smallest of the evergreens, used mainly for borders around flower-beds. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREENS.

Abies, Concolor.—A beautiful tree with bright foliage of a silvery hue. Shows off finely from other evergreens on lawns. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Picea, Pungens.—Has the same bright silvery foliage as the preceding, will endure most any variety of soil and climate. There is probably no state in the union where it will not thrive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Maple, Sugar (*Acer saccharinum*).—This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for especial purposes, the Sugar Maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and location, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood, most valuable for fuel, and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Crop failed.

Maple, Oregon Mammoth (*Acer macrophyllum*).—This is the large Mammoth leafed Maple, peculiar to the northwest coast. Its leaves are very large, measuring as high as 20 inches in breadth. While it is a species of Maple peculiar to the northern climate of Oregon, it has been fully tested in other states and countries, and found to grow rapidly in either cold or warm, dry or damp climates. As a shade tree it has no rival. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Maple, Soft or Silver-leaf (*Acer dasycarpum*).—One of the most beautiful of Maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light, and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seeds ripen in May, and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality; hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

Maple, Norway (*Acer platanoides*).—Leaves similar in appearance to the Sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall, and are considerable larger than our native species. The Norway Maple is of slow growth while young, but grows quite rapidly after it is five or six years old. It is a very handsome tree, and well worthy of cultivation. Its wood is hard and fine grained. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Maple, Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).—A rather coarse-growing tree with large dark-green leaves. It is not a handsome tree, but a rapid grower, its wood is hard and valuable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Maple, Ash-leaved, or Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*).—A medium sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not usually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus Americana*).—This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Its growth is extremely rapid, often attaining a growth of six feet in a single season. It is one of the earliest varieties to transplant or grow from seed, requiring no more care or skill than the ordinary crop of white beans or Indian corn, with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Ash, European (*Fraxinus excelsior*).—A variety of Ash grown largely in Europe; seeds larger than those of American varieties. A fine ornamental tree. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Birch, White (*Betula Alba*).—A small slender tree with white bark. The wood is fine-grained but not tough. Trees with a large amount of small spray, more or less graceful in habit. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Birch, Weeping (*Betula alba pendula*).—From Europe. A variety of White Birch with pendulous branches. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Beech, European (*Fagus Sylvatica*).—The Beech grows to a large size, often from 60 to 100 feet high, and from 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The wood is not tough, but extremely hard. The seeds ripen in the Fall and are easily started. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Elm, White (*Ulmus Americana*).—It is the largest of the native Elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worthy of cultivation both for its wood and ornament. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$1.50.

Elm, European (*Ulmus campestris*).—It is also a valuable tree, and considerably cultivated for ornament. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Basswood or Linden, American (*Tilia Americana*).—A large tree of rapid growth; wood soft and white; lumber valuable. The foliage is luxuriant, and the flowers produce honey in great abundance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Basswood, European (*Tilia Europaea*).—Small-leaved lime. A very beautiful tree, of symmetrical growth and luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Ailanthus, Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus glandulosa*).—Introduced from Japan. It has been quite extensively planted in our Western States, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to large size, and the foliage has a rich, tropical appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 50c.

Alder, European (*Alnus glutinosa*).—The largest of the Alder species. Valuable for fuel. Grows in low, wet soils on the banks of streams. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$1.25.

Alder, Hoary (*Alnus incana*).—From Europe. Tree hardy. Wood similar to preceding variety. Noted for its smooth white bark and beautiful appearance; highly prized for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20, lb. \$2.

Catalpa, Hardy (*Catalpa speciosa*).—Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpa Speciosa stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaption to almost all soil and situations; its wide range of latitude, extending from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico; its extraordinary success on the Western and Northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber for the most important as well as the minor uses for which timber is needed; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties, and in other exposed situations, to say nothing of the handsome appearance of the trees and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 80c.

Catalpa, Tea's Japan Hybrid.—A new variety of wonderfully rapid growth, surpassing any other hardy tree. Most valuable and durable timber; very large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Magnificent shape tree. Endures extreme heat or drouth, and is free from insects or diseases. Named by the Kansas and Missouri State Horticultural Societies. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Cottonwood [*Populus monilifera*].—A very quick growing tree, will grow anywhere, lumber not very valuable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Mulberry, White (*Morus alba*).—A native of Europe; has become naturalized, and is now found in most of the States. Mulberry seeds grow very readily, but they should not be covered too deep, as they are quite small. The leaves of all Mulberry varieties are used for feeding silkworms. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Mulberry, Black (*Morus nigra*).—Same as preceding, but not so hardy. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Mulberry, Russian (*Morus Tartarica*).—Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. It is largely planted by the Mennonites in the Arkansas Valley, mostly for silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for desert. The trees makes good fence posts after five years growth, and eventually makes splendid lumber for cabinet work. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Locust, Yellow or Black (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 40c.

Locust, Honey (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).—This is a large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our State wherever planted. Seeds ought to be scalded before planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 40c.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).—It is a tall growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, but when in full leafs it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly, and the wood is valuable. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 40c.

Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*).—Tree of dwarf habit, producing thorns; makes an excellent hedge. Seeds very slow to grow, will often remain two years in the ground before germinating. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.50.

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).—A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from four to eight feet high, with many upright, slender branches covered with sharp, stout prickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Barberry, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*).—A species from Europe, with beautiful purple foliage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c, lb. \$4.

Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).—A native from Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare seed for planting is to soak it in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow is in April or May. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 40c, bu. \$6.

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*).—One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. A very large tree of rapid growth. It delights in a rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams, or timber-land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value, and is becoming very scarce. The nuts are a well known article of commerce. Bu. \$1.

Hickory, Shell-bark (*Carya alba*).—This species becomes a lofty tree, eighty feet high, with a diameter sometimes of two feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce. Bushel \$2.50.

Chestnut, American Sweet (*Castanea vesta*).—Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years growth. Not suited to a great variety of soils. Succeeds best on timber land and on rocky or gravelly soils. Highly esteemed for its timber and nuts. Lb. 40c.

Paw-Paw (*Asimina triloba*).—Too small to be of any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree, and is also cultivated for its fruits which resembles, the Banana in form and color, and, when fully ripe, is very delicious. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).—From Europe. Slow grower. Hardy. Wood very hard. Too small for timber. Used for ornamental hedges and for shade. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.75.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—Native. Tree hardy; rapid grower. Wood soft, valuable for timber. Sometimes called White Wood, also known as Yellow Poplar in some localities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 80c.

Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*).—Buttonwood. A native tree, extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich, moist soil. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 80c.

Persimmon (*Diospyrus Virginiana*).—Native. Tree hardy. Wood very hard and fine grained. It bears a plum-shaped fruit which is very astringent when green, but edible when fully ripe. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*).—Native. Tree extremely hardy. Very rapid grower. Wood hard, producing lumber of great value for furniture and cabinet work. It succeeds well on the prairies, and is rapidly coming into favor for tree planting. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 60c.

Hackberry.—A native tree, well adapted to our western states, for staying qualities. As a tree it ranks up with the Honey Locust and Osage Orange. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. \$1.

Tree Cranberry, or Snow Ball (*Viburnum opulus*).—Native. Small tree or shrub. Is ten or twelve feet high at maturity, and produces its showy, white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*).—Used for hedges, bears pruning well and makes a very compact hedge. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*).—A small native tree bearing green flowers, with the odor of hops; ornamental. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Red Bud (*Ceris siliquastrum*).—A very ornamental tree. It blossoms before leafing out; bears red flowers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*).—A small native tree with pretty white flowers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

Sassafras (*Sassafras officinata*).—A small native tree, of which the bark of its roots is used for medical purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, lb. \$3.

Sweet Gum [*Liquidamber styraciflua*].—A native tree, grows to a large size, and is a rapid grower. The wood is compact and fine-grained. A beautiful variety for ornamental purposes. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c, lb. \$5.

Lilac [*Syringa vulgaris*].—Well-known flowering shrub; highly ornamental. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

Golden Chain Tree [*Cytisus laburnum*].—A well-known ornamental tree. The flowers are very pretty, of a golden color, and hang down like chains, as the name of the tree indicates. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.50.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus virginiana*).—One of our handsomest native shrubs, blooms in May and June. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.

NUMBER OF TREE SEEDS TO THE POUND.

	<i>About</i>		<i>About</i>		<i>About</i>
Alder	100,000	European Ash	5,000	Norway Maple	7,000
American White Ash	10,000	European Beech	1,000	Osage Orange	10,000
Apple	12,000	European Elm	50,000	Paw-Paw	400
Arbor Vite, American	300,000	European Linden	5,000	Peach	200
Arbor Vite, China	40,000	Gum	20,000	Pear	15,000
Austrian Pine	25,000	Hawthorn	6,000	Quince	15,000
Aylanthus	20,000	Hemlock Spruce	100,000	Red Cedar	8,000
Balsam Fir	80,000	Hickory Nuts	50	Scotch Fir	70,000
Barberry	8,000	Honey Locust	2,500	Soft Maple	2,000
Black Cherry	4,000	Hornbeam	10,000	Sugar Maple	7,000
Black or Yellow Locust	20,000	Ky. Coffeebean	200	Sweet Chestnut	100
Boxelder	15,000	Larch	100,000	Sycamore Maple	6,000
Catalpa Speciosa	20,000	Mammoth Maple	7,000	Tulip Tree	20,000
Catalpa Teas' Japan	70,000	Mulberries, all kinds	200,000	Walnuts	25
Cherry Pits	1,000	Norway Spruce	70,000	White Birch	500,000

For tree claims trees should be planted four feet apart, making 2722 trees to the acre.

NURSERY STOCK.

We take pleasure in saying that we have made arrangements with four of our leading nurseries here to supply our customers with trees and plants of best quality and true to name. Our prices include careful packing in damp moss and delivering to express or freight office here.

	STANDARD APPLE.	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet.		12c	\$1 00	\$ 6 00
4 to 6 feet.		15	1 50	12 00
Special varieties.		25	2 50	20 00

Early Apples: Red Astrachan, Red June, Early White, Early Harvest, Sweet June, Cooper, etc. Fall Apples: Maiden's Blush, Famous (Snow,) Rambo, Jefferies, Penna Red Streak, Lowell, C. Strawberry, Ortley, etc. Winter Apples: Ben Davis, Jenet, Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, Mann, Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden, Huntsman, W. W. Pearman, Dominie, Winesap, Jonathan, Stark, Smith's Cider, etc., etc. Special Varieties: Yellow Transparent, Alexander, Arkansas Black, Red Mcintosh, Walbridge, Standard, Pe-waukee, Sutton's Beauty, York, Imperial, Wealthy.

CRAB APPLES.

4 to 6 ft.	Transcendant, Soulard, Hy-slop, Whitney's, Montreal Beauty	30	3 00	20 00
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PEACHES.

Alexander, Stump the World, Hill's, Heath Cling, Amsden, Stead- ley, Lord Palmerton, Waterloo, Early Rivers, Honeywell, Old Mixon, Schumacher, etc.	4 to 6 feet	20	2 25	15 00
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CHERRIES.

Early Richmond, Olivet, English Morello, Late Montmorency, Sthheim, Belle Magnifique, 3 to 5 feet	40	4 00	35 00
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PLUMS.

Wild Goose, Blackman, Coe's Golden Drop, German Prune, Miner, Lombard, Smith's Orleans, Gen. Hand, Weaver, Imperial Gage, Bradshaw, Marianna, 4 to 6 feet	40	4 00	35 00
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PEARS.

5 to 6 feet, Standard	50	4 50	35 00
3 to 4 feet, Dwarf	50	4 50	35 00

Standard Pears: Bartlett, Keiffer, Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Leconte, Beaurre de Anjou, Howell, Sheldon, O'Summer. Dwarf Pears: Duchess, Louis Bonne de Jersey, Howell, Vicar, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish, Beauty, Rutter, Beaurre de Anjou, Lawrence, Bell Lucration, Doyenne, etc.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Alexander, Alexis, Nicholas, Gibb, J. L. Budd, Catharine, 4 to 5 ft.	30	3 50	25 00
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QUINCES.

Champion, Orange, Angers, 3 to 4 feet	40	4 00	35 00
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CURRENTS.

Red Cherry, White Grape, Versailles, Victoria, Red and White Dutch, 15 Fay's Prolific	50	1 20	5 00
		3 00	

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton	10	1 00	5 00
Downing and Smith Improved	20	2 00	8 00

BLACKBERRIES.

Snyder, Kittatinny, Early Harvest	10	1 50	10 00
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	JUNE BERRIES.	Each.	Per	Per
		12.	100	
Improved Dwarf.				
		15	\$1.50	\$7.00
DEWBERRIES.				
Mammoth		15	1.50	5.00
		Per	Per	Per
	RASPBERRIES (Red.)	12.	100.	1000
Brandywine, Cuthbert, Reliance		50	2.00	—
Tawack, Turner, Crimson Beauty		40	1.50	—
Marlboro, Shaffer, Superb		75	5.00	—
RASPBERRIES (Black.)				
McCormick, Smith's Ironclad, Hopkins Souhegan		40	1.50	—
STRAWBERRIES.				
Crescent, Captain Jack, Charles Downing, Minor's Prolific		30	75	4.00
James Vick, Glendale		35	1.00	—
Bubach, Jewell, Jessie and Mickel's Early		50	2.00	—
GRAPES.				
Concord	Each.	10	80	3.00
Niagara		30	3.00	—
Goethe, Martha, Elvira, Moore's Early		20	2.00	10.00
Pocklington, Worden and Dracut Amber		20	2.00	10.00
CLIMBERS AND SHRUBBERY.				
Hydrangea, Hybrid and Moss Roses			50	5.00
Climbing and June Roses, Lillac, Snowball, Clematis, Deutzia			25	2.50
Forsythia, Althea, Purple Fringe, Syringa, Honeysuckle, Spirea			25	2.50
Calicanthus, Wisteria, Fl. Almond, Pyrus Japonica, Weigella			25	2.50
LAWN AND SHADE TREES (5 to 6 feet.)				
Lombard Poplar, Soft Maple, European Birch, Elm, Russian Mulberry			25	2.50
American Chestnut, Boxelder, Mountain Ash, Kilmarnock Willow			50	5.00
EVERGREENS (2 to 3 feet.)				
Red Cedar, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, American Arbor Vitæ, Irish Juniper, Virginia Juniper			50	5.00
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS (Yearlings.)				
Soft Maple, Box Elder, White Ash, Osage Orange			25	1.50
Elm, Honey Locust, Russian Mulberry, Catalpa, Black Locust			40	2.00
ROOTS.				
	Per Doz.	100		
Asparagus Roots		20	1.50	
Rhubarb Roots		75	5.00	
Horse Radish Roots		10	.50	
Cabbage Plants, Tomato Plants, Cauliflower Plants, Celery Plants, Sweet Potato Plants, Pepper Plants, of all varieties, true to name, at low prices, always on hand during their season.				
THE KANSAS RASPBERRY.				
The Kansas Raspberry is a new variety of Kansas, originated near Lawrence. It is the largest in growth of plant, in size of berry, which are of richest quality, is most hardy, productive and healthy. It has been tried by practice berry growers near here, and in many other states and Canada, all concede to it merits of large value. The raspberry for the people. Price per doz. pre-paid, \$1.50; hundred, not pre-paid, \$8.00; thousand, not pre-paid, \$40.00.				



The Kansas Raspberry.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

Chemical analysis has shown, and experience has proven, that of all feeding substances, OIL CAKE MEAL stands without an equal! To farmers it is especially valuable. It is the greatest flesh former, milk and butter producer in use, and on fair test will prove to be the most economical cattle food a farmer can use; and it not only increases the value of his land but keeps his stock in excellent condition, and, at the same time increases the quantity and richness of milk.

OIL CAKE MEAL IS NOT A MEDICINE BUT A FOOD. It should be fed with bran or shorts to give the best results as a milk-producer in the proportion of half each. This should be prepared twelve hours before feeding by soaking—at night for morning, and morning for night feeding. Corn meal should be used instead of bran or shorts when butter is an object. Both should be put into a vessel and water poured on sufficient to make a mush of proper consistency. A thin mush when first mixed, will become very thick by standing as long as indicated above.

Feed cattle and hogs 3 to 4 quarts per day. Calves, 1 to 2 quarts. Horses, 2 to 3 quarts. Present price per 100 lbs., \$1.50; per ton, \$28.00.

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER

is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, rich in ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid. It is in the form of fine powder, and is very dry and easily mixed with the soil; it may be composted, sowed by hand, or sowed by the drill, or broadcast plaster sower.

The Complete Fertilizer must be used with care not to place it in immediate contact with the seed, but a little stirring of soil in the hill where the application is made obviates all difficulty. It may be freely sowed broadcast upon grass or growing grain with the best effects, using 100 to 500 pounds per acre. For corn, it is either applied to the land and harrowed in, or close about in the hill, at planting or upon or near the hill after planting, or both broadcast and to the hill.

It is the best fertilizer for lawns, and will make an old exhausted one look fresh and green. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40 cts. 20 lb. sacks, 60 cts. 100 lb. sacks, \$3.00. 200 lb. sacks \$5.00.

PURE GROUND BONE.

We know of no commercial manure that is better adapted for general fertilizing purposes. The sample we offer is very fine quality and absolutely pure. It is especially valuable for applying on grounds intended for lawns, tennis or base-ball grounds. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c. 20 lb. sacks, 60c. 100 lb. sacks, \$3.00. 200 lb. sacks, \$5.00.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.

For all varieties of Laying Fowls, Young Chicks, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.

It keeps Fowls in the best condition, and makes poultry the most profitable stock on the farm. It is estimated that one-half the chicks and turkeys annually hatched, die before reaching maturity. When the Egg Food is fed according to directions, sick and drooping chicks will never be seen. It supplies all the needed material for forming bone, muscle and feathers, and by its gentle tonic effect, strengthens the digestive organs and lays the foundation for vigorous, healthy and therefore profitable fowls. For ordinary feed mix one pound of the Egg Food thoroughly with fifty weight of meal, or half meal and half wheat bran, and wet up for morning meal with either hot or cold water. To start laying rapidly, in the usual quantity of meal, or bran or meal, for 15 or 20 fowls, stir in a table-spoonful of Egg Food, and wet up with hot water in cold weather.



IMPERIAL, price per pound, 5^c. If to be sent by mail, add 16c. per pound for postage.

Ground Oyster Shell, per lb.....5 cents, per 10 lb. 40 cents.

Ground Bone Meal, for poultry, per lb....5 cents, per 10 lb. 40 cents.

Granulated Bone, for poultry, per lb.....6 cents, per 10 lb. 50 cents.

BERRY BOXES, CRATES AND GRAPE BASKETS.

We keep on hand a large stock of Boxwood material and can fill all orders at short notice at lowest prices.

We expect prices to rule as follows:

Leslie quart boxes, per 1000.....\$ 2.75.

Crates for 24 quart boxes, per 100.....\$10.00.

One-third bushel crates for peaches, per 100.....\$ 7.00.

Grape Baskets, (10 lbs.) per 100.....\$ 6.00.

Special prices on large lots.

USEFUL TABLES.

AVERAGE QUANTITY OF SEED SOWN TO AN ACRE.
IN DRILLS.

Dwarf Beans.....	1 1/4 bushels
Early Peas.....	1 1/2 "
Marrowfat Peas.....	1 1/4 "
Beets.....	4 to 5 pounds
Carrots.....	2 to 3 "
Onions.....	4 to 5 "
Onions for sets.....	50 to 60 "
Onion sets.....	300 to 350 "
Potatoes (cut tubers).....	10 bushels
Parsnips.....	4 to 5 pounds
Radishes.....	6 to 8 "
Rutabagas.....	1 to 1 1/2 "
Spinach.....	10 to 12 "
Salsify.....	6 to 8 "
Turnip.....	1 to 1 1/4 "

IN HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	12 to 15 pounds
Corn.....	8 to 10 "
Cucumbers.....	2 to 3 "
Muskmelons.....	2 to 3 "
Watermelons.....	3 to 5 "
Pumpkin.....	5 to 6 "
Squash.....	4 to 5 "

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. 500 plants
Cabbage.....	.1 oz. 2,000 "
Cauliflower.....	.1 oz. 2,000 "
Celery.....	.1 oz. 2,500 "
Leek.....	.1 oz. 1,500 "
Endive.....	.1 oz. 3,000 "
Egg Plant.....	.1 oz. 1,000 "
Lettuce.....	.1 oz. 3,000 "
Pepper.....	.1 oz. 1,000 "
Tomato.....	.1 oz. 1,500 "
Thyme.....	.1 oz. 4,000 "
Sage.....	.1 oz. 1,000 "
Savory.....	.1 oz. 2,000 "
Majoram.....	.1 oz. 1,500 "
Rhubarb.....	.1 oz. 500 "

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF HILLS.

Pole Beans.....	1 qt. to 50 hills
Corn.....	1 qt. to 200 "
Cucumbers.....	1 oz. to 1:5 "

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE OF GIVEEN DISTANCE.

Dist. apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. apart.	No. Trees.
1 foot.....	43,500	4 feet.....	2,722	18 feet.....	134
1 1/4 feet.....	19,360	5 "	1,722	21 "	98
2 "	10,890	6 "	1,210	21 "	75
2 1/2 "	9,930	9 "	567	27 "	59
3 "	4,840	12 "	302	38 "	40
		15 "	193		

CAHOON'S PATENT HAND SEED SOWER.

For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc.

The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a light sheet-iron hopper, surrounded by a bag which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck, and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance. Price, \$4.

FIDDLE BOW HAND SEED SOWER.—Similar to the Cahoon, but operated by a bow. It has a steel bow, a good sack and strap. The machine is made light, yet strong and well finished. Price \$2.

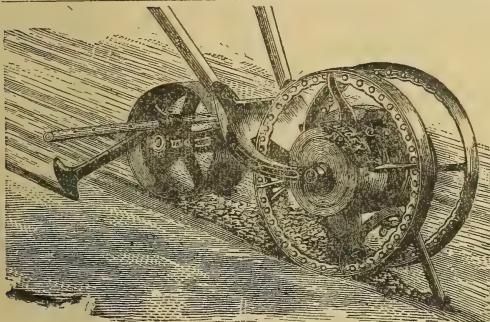
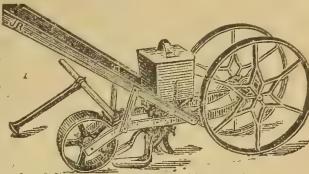


The "Planet, Jr., and "Fire-Fly" Farm and Garden Tools.

Send for the full descriptive 1893 catalogue, forty illustrations. Prices given, including packing and free delivery at Express Office or Railroad Depot in Lawrence.

The "Planet, Jr., No. 1, Drill for Hills and Drills.

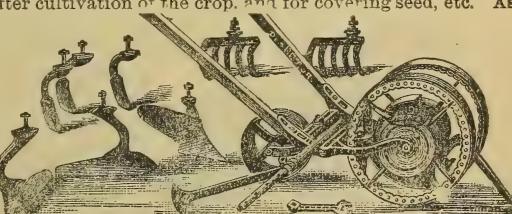
This newest and most perfect member of the Planet, Jr., family is just perfected. It is a more reliable and accurate seed sower than the old favorite Planet, Jr., No. 2. Has two carrying wheels 15 inches high and 6 inches apart, with a simple pair of gears, giving motion to the rubber double screw agitator, which makes the most perfect distributor for all kinds and sizes of seed. The hopper holds 2 quarts, the plow runs any depth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The hill dropping device is most admirable in connection and operation, dropping in hills, as desired, either 4, 6, 8, or 12 inches apart. The names of the seed are clearly shown on a neat dial at the top of the handles, the size of the discharge opening is regulated there with the greatest accuracy by a convenient thumb screw, and the discharge stopped or started in an instant by finger or thumb, without changing the position of the hands, while the tool may be altered from a drill sower to a hill dropper or the reverse in a moment. It has a complete marker, does not sow when going backwards, can be thrown entirely out of gear in a moment, and is altogether the most practical and accurate seed sower we have ever offered. Price, \$11.



The "Planet, Jr., No. 2 Seed Drill. Sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and marking the next row all at one passage in the most perfect and reliable manner, all at a single passage. It holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. It has no cams, covers, brushes, cogs, shakers or springs to get out of order. It is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and accurate; remarkable for simplicity, strength and for ease and perfection of work in the field. No one having use for a Seed Drill can afford to buy any other; it is the best. Price, boxed, \$8.

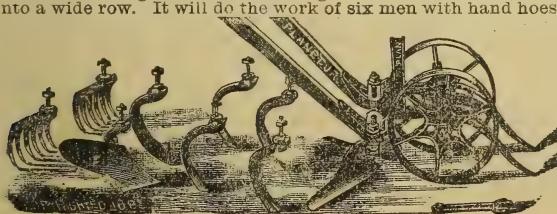
THE "PLANET, JR.," COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

As a seed drill it is the same as No. 2, except in size. It holds one quart. For after care of the crop it is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth and a large garden plow. As a Rake, it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting and also for delicate after cultivation of the crop, and for covering seed, etc. As a Hoe it works safely and closely both sides of the row at once when plants are small, between rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. As a Plow it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a Cultivator it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Blades are tempered steel. Price, boxed, \$10.



THE "PLANET, JR.," DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED.

This popular hoe has been completely remodeled; is greatly simplified, strengthened and improved, and merits the thorough admiration of every practical gardener. Each tool is sent out with a pair of rakes, a pair of hoes, a pair of 14-inch sweeps, a pair of cultivator teeth and a pair of plows. The wheels are adjusted in height, and the arch is high enough to enable the operator to work both sides of the row at once, until plants are over 17 inches high; then the wheels can be set to run close together and the tool used between the rows. Leaf guards (detachable) go with each machine, to be used when plants extend into a wide row. It will do the work of six men with hand hoes. Price, boxed, \$7.00.



Plain Double Wheel Hoe.—To meet a demand from some section, the "Planet, Jr.," Double Wheel Hoe will be offered with only one pair of hoes, and without leaf guards, as the "Planet, Jr.," Plain Double Wheel Hoe at \$4. This makes a very effective and cheap tool for limited work.

THE "PLANET, JR., SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, HAKE AND PLOW COMBINED."

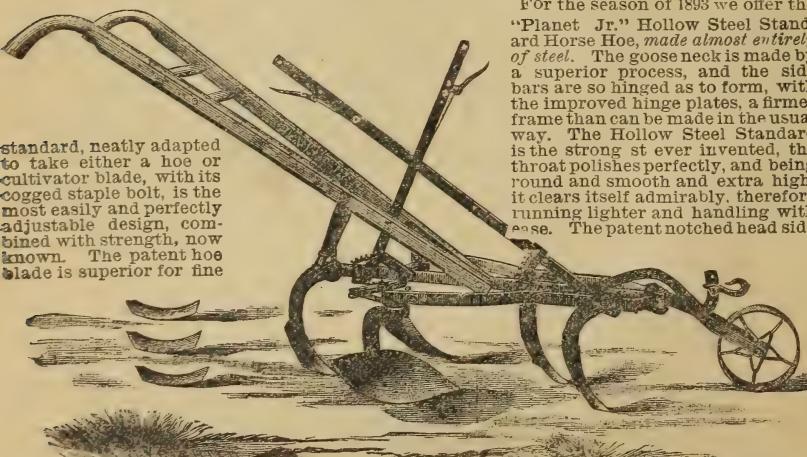


tached centrally or at one side of the machine, giving the operator the important advantage of hoeing both sides of the row at one passage when desired. Price, \$5.50, boxed.

THE "FIRE-FLY" SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW COMBINED.

This convenient tool has rapidly convinced practical gardeners of its high merits. It combines lightness and strength with great adjustability, while its highly polished and tempered steel tools make gardening comparatively a pleasure. The tools are all made after the most perfect models, and are: First, a pair of admirable hoes which can be set to work to and from the row, and to any desired depth. Next, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, to be used together or singly, or in conjunction with the hoes. Third, a large excellent garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong, attractive in appearance, and capable of standing hard usage for years, while the price is its final recommendation. Price, \$4.50, boxed.

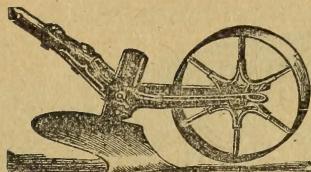
THE PLANET JR. HOLLOW STEEL STANDARD HORSE HOE, CULTIVATOR AND WHEEL WITH OPEN AND SHUT ATTACHMENT. PRICE \$9.00.



standard, neatly adapted to take either a hoe or cultivator blade, with its cogged staple bolt, is the most easily and perfectly adjustable design, combined with strength, now known. The patent hoe blade is superior for fine

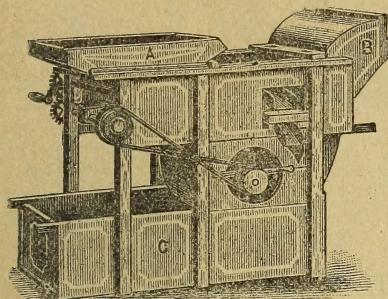
For the season of 1893 we offer the "Planet Jr." Hollow Steel Standard Horse Hoe, made almost entirely of steel. The goose neck is made by a superior process, and the side bars are so hinged as to form, with the improved hinge plates, a firmer frame than can be made in the usual way. The Hollow Steel Standard is the strongest ever invented, the throat polishes perfectly, and being round and smooth and extra high, it clears itself admirably, therefore running lighter and handling with ease. The patent notched head side

or coarse work to all others, and though imitators, recognizing the superiority of the Planet Jr. cultivator tooth, are abandoning their own shapes, their product does not approach the Planet Jr. in strength and finish; the sleeve bolt-hole used on all our cultivator plates gives distinct advantages of strength, neatness and firmness, securely conveyed by patent,



The 'Fire-Fly' Wheel Garden Plow.

Makes the care of a vegetable garden a pleasure and 10,000 families who could not find time to keep a garden, if attempting its cultivation with the ordinary hand hoe, can raise their own vegetables successfully with the "Fire-Fly." It takes the place of the horse and plow, or cultivator, requiring no wide headlands to turn on, and is invaluable during all the gardening season. Price, boxed, \$2.25.



a. Hopper. b. Dust Spout. c. Grain or Seed Box.

The Clipper Hand Grain and Seed Mill.

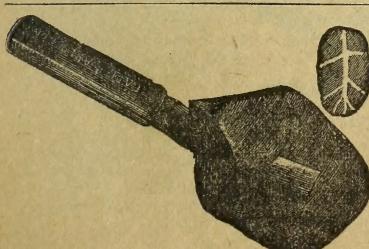
We are using this mill in our warehouses. The improved No. 1, Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish and all other kinds of grain and seeds grown in the United States, with once through, without any waste, and leaves no tailing to clean over. It will separate plantain from medium clover seed, just as easy as any other mill can blow out dust. It has zinc sieves, vertical blast, and is the most complete farm mill ever invented. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds, this little dandy always takes a front seat. Seven out of the eight sieves used in this mill are made of perforated zinc, the best sieve in all the wide world, and the fact is, it is the best farm mill on the face of the earth, and no mistake about it. Weight, 150 lbs. Price, \$25.



Drills all kinds of Seeds in a continuous row or in Hills any distance apart. Seeder is taken off Machine like other attachments. Simple, accurate and Cheap. 8 Machines in one.

PRICE, \$12.00.

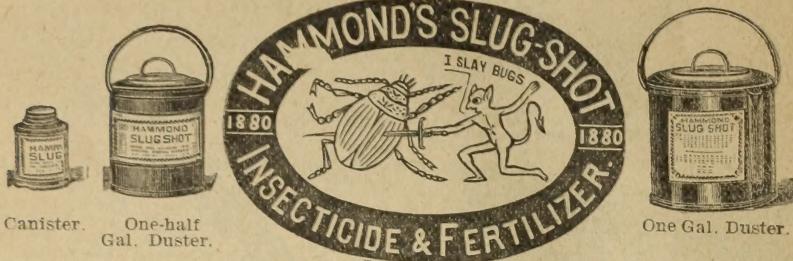
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



Humphrey's Concave Potato Knife.

With the Concave Potato Knife, seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. Our illustration shows how the eyes are cut with the knife, making a compact piece with the eye in the center surrounded by the greatest possible amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife, the piece would be thin, flat and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating. A circular is put in each box with the knife. Price postpaid, 30 cents.

SLUG SHOT, AN INFALLIBLE INSECTICIDE.

Canister. One-half
Gal. Duster.

One Gal. Duster.

IMPLEMENT FOR THE ECONOMICAL AND EFFECTIVE USE OF SLUG SHOT.

The Duster is the commonest implement in use for applying Slug Shot on Potatoes, Cranberries, Cabbage and Vine Crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half gallon and gallon and are bottomed with very finely perforated material. Price 35 and 50c. each.

The Complete Garden Bellows.—It is intended for use among the roses, shrubs and small trees. It is strongly and neatly made, substantial in all its parts. Price \$1.50.

Canister.—This can holds half a pint; it has a screw top, perforated with fine fand close small holes. Is well suited for ladies' use on house plants and for flowers. Price, filled, 25c.

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT?

SLUG SHOT is an impalpable powder a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and withal an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown.

IT KILLS the Potato Bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs.

IT KILLS the Black Fleas on Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Radishes and Egg Plants. Apply by dusting over the plant.

IT KILLS the Cabbage Worm and also the Currant and Gooseberry Worm. The Aphis or Green Fly on Roses and other flowers.

HAS PREVENTED the ravages of the Cercidio and Canker Worm on Fruit Trees; has likewise been used around Beans, Melons, Squash, etc. to the detriment of the ravages of the Cut Worms. Keeps the Striped Bugs from all vine crops.

HAMMOND SLUG SHOT, price per 5 lbs., 40c.; 10 lbs., 60c.; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; bbl., 220 lbs., loose in bulk, \$10.00.

GREENLEAF SEED PLANTER.

This Seed Drill is designed for Farmers and Gardeners, and in fact for every one who has seeds to plant. The price is so low that everybody having a garden may buy one. It costs less than one-third of the price of other drills and is far superior to any other on the market. It will plant all kinds of seeds, such as beans, peas, onions, parsnip, carrot, turnip, beet, lettuce, sage, radish, spinach, cabbage, etc.

It will do the work as well as any of the high-priced planters, and can be adjusted so as to plant the seed at any depth required. Yet it is so simple that a child can plant a garden with it and do as much work in half an hour as a man could in a whole day by hand. The machine is well made, strong and durable, and will last any length of time. It has no complicated machinery to get out of order or break and entail a large expense for repairs. Price \$2.50.



SMALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Steel Trowel.—It is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, meeting a long felt want. Price, 50c.; postpaid, 60c.

Hazeltine Weeder.—Of the best solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country. Each 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

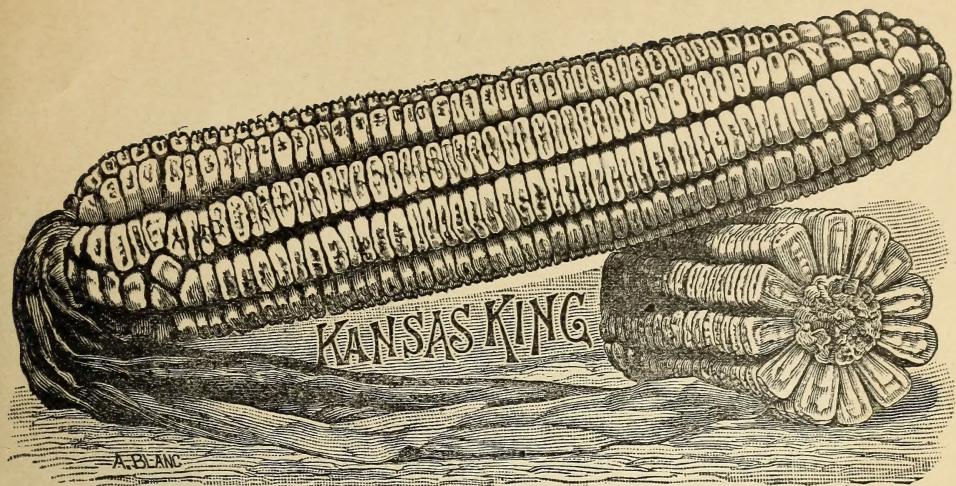


Lang's Hand-Weeder.—One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each 25c.; postpaid, 30c.

Excelsior Weeder.—A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. Each 25c.; postpaid, 35c.

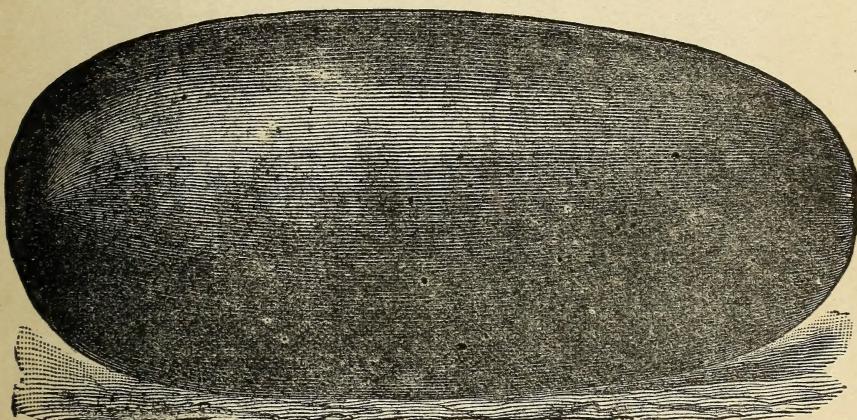
THE COMBINATION WEEDER.

Combining, as it does, both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and the most perfect Weeder on the market. It is neatly and strongly made of malleable iron (tinned) and the blades of the best spring steel sharpened on both edges, which allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at the same price as other weeder. Each 30c.; post paid 35c.



WHITE KANSAS KING CORN.

This new variety is the result of three years' careful breeding of Champion White Pearl to Hickory King. The strain we have now is a fine selected stock. It took more after the Hickory King than after the Champion White Pearl. It has medium high and very strong stalks and stands heavy winds and storms without being blown down. The ears are set on heavy stems. It bears generally two ears to the stalk, and had some with as many as four to the stalk. The grains are long, shaped like Champion White Pearl, and the cob is small like Hickory King. The ears weigh heavy, averaging nearly one pound each and have ten to fourteen rows. This corn husks very easy. Price per quart, by mail, post paid, 25c. Sacked and delivered to express or railroad company here, per $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel 50c, per bushel \$1.50.



THE KANSAS STOCK MELON.

This Melon is grown extensively in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. It belongs to the citrums and can be only used for preserves or stock food. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 or 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid, with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates. Allen Lee, of Deerfield, Kansas; J. R. Stillwagon, North Bend, Kansas; Judge L. D. Bailey, of Garden City, Kansas, and others have raised these melons for several years with good success and recommend them highly.

Report of Kansas State Agricultural College: Farmers who do not use ensilage and who will not undertake the trouble and expense of raising roots, can raise a crop of Stock Melons at little expense, which, fed along with hay and corn fodder, will make the ration more palatable, and as a consequence better returns in meat or milk. Forty tons per acre is not too much to expect in a moderately good season, and under favorable conditions sixty tons per acre ought to be produced. We advise our customers to give them a trial. Per pkt. 5c, qr. lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

F. Barteldes & Co.

1893

JANUARY							JULY						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
29	30	31					23	30	24	31	25	26	29
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28					27	28	29	30	31		
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	30	31		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL							OCTOBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	31				
MAY							NOVEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
28	29	30	31				26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE							DECEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3					1	2	3				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	26	27	28	29	30		24	31	25	26	27	28	29

SEED CATALOGUE.

LAWRENCE, KAN.